Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19TH 1828. [NUMBER 1972.

BOMBAY Amatuer Theatre.

THE Managers have the pleasure to announce to the community, that this day Wednesday the 19th March, the Theatre will re-open, when will be performed PAYNE's highly popular *Comedy* (in two acts) of

CHARLES THE 2nd

OR THE

MERRY MONARCH

To which will be added the interlude of

THE YOUNG WIDOW

OR A

LESSON FOR LOVERS;

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF

LOVE, LAW & PHYSIC.

Tickets and Places to be had at the Theatre from 10 till 4 o'clock this day Wednesday the 19th March.

Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

Dress Boxes	8	Rupees.
Pit	6	do.
Upper Boxes	4	do.
Gallery	2	do.

Green Room, March 15th 1828.

WANTED.

FOR the BOYS' CENTRAL SCHOOL of the Bombay, Education Society, a SCHOOL MASTER, who will engage to conduct the SCHOOL on the National System.

Applications will be received until the 31st Instant, by the REV. T. CARR, Secretary to the Society.

T. CARR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARCH 6TH 1828.

TO BE LET.

FOR Twelve months, with immediate possession, A lower roomed BUNGALOW situated in Mazagon opposite to JAMSETJEE JEEGEEBHOY'S Garden.—For further particulars, apply to NOWROJEE MODEE; next door to the *Bombay Hotel*.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

PRIME HAMS AND FRESH CHEESES.

JUST Imported ex-VALLEYFIELD from London, and Hambro', on Sale at a room in Church lane, situate between the premises of Messrs. LUGRIN SON AND CO. and the FRENCH SHOP, at the following moderate prices, viz.

Yorkshire Ham.... 12 annas per lb.
Westphalia ditto.. 8 ditto per do.
Pine, Berkley and brick Cheeses..... Rs. 1 per do.

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

Advertisement,

TO be let, two very commodious ROOMS suited for an OFFICE, or the private residence of a single Gentleman within the Fort, for particulars apply to Mr. RIGBY, Printer of the Bombay Gazette Newspaper, at the Gazette Office,

Bombay, 19th March, 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 20th Instant.

A VARIETY of Articles of Glass Ware, comprising Liquer, Wine and Claret Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Mouth Glasses, Ink and Sand Stands, Spare Pillar Shades, French Chimnies and Cottons, Burners, Decanters, Cruit Stands, richly cut Butter and Preserve Pots, Celery Vases. Cabin Lamps &c.

ALSO,

A few more Cases of HOLLANDS.

Meadows, Street, 19th March 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow Thursday the 20th Inst,

AT ONE O'LOCK

THAT WELL KNOWN

BAY ARAB

Buggy Horse

BORDERER.

THE Property of Capt. GRAHAM Queen's Royals, warranted to trot in Harness, twelve Miles within the Hour.

Meadows Street, 19th March, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

To-morrow the 20th Instant.

A STOUT

BAY HACK,

Of great Power and Superior Action

AND A

BLACK PONEY,

An excellent hack and a fast Trotter

ALSO

A BAY ARAB,

Saddle Horse

6 YEARS Old, height 14-2 quiet and sound and well calculated for Harness; parted with for no fault.

AND

A FEW

CHOICE PLANTS.

Meadows Street, 19th March 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A FEW PIECES OF

BLACK AND BLUE,

Chinese Nanken Crape.

WHICH require to be worn to know its true value, being extremely genteel, durable and pleasant for either Ladies or Gentlemens attire.

Meadows Street, 19th March 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

THE

ORIENTAL HERALD.

For October 1827,

PRICE Rs. 5 PER COPY.

Meadows Street, 19th March, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

THE FOLLOWING

CHOICE SELECTION

OF

ELEGANT

CHINA ARTICLES.

VIZ

LIGHT blue Crape Shawls, 1¼ yards square, each,	Rs. 135	and 140
Scarlet....	Ditto....	Ditto..... 150
Fawn.....	Ditto.....	Ditto..... 104
Crimson....	Ditto....	Ditto..... 150
Ditto.....	2 yards square	 180
Fawn Scarf		 62
Grass Cloth Handkerchiefs per piece,		14
Large Bead Colar Necklace, Bracelets and Earrings		 270
Seed Coral Negligee &c		 69
Very fine Note Paper in packages of 60 sheets each,		..... Rs. 0 3 0

Meadows Street, March 19th 1828.

WINES

FOR SALE AT THE

Godowns

OF

Messrs. Ranken & Saunders

Sparkling Champaigne	Rs. 40 to 60	Per Doz.
Harper and Bells 1st. Growth Claret..	in half and quarter Chests. 40	ditto.
Do 2d do.	30	ditto.
Madeira (Keirs & Co.) in Wood	700	Per Pipe.
Do. in Bottle	24	Per Doz.
Fine Old Port Wine in half Chests	24	ditto.
Sherry (Butler & Sons) in ditto	26	ditto.
Real Highland Whisky	30	ditto.

Sercial in Pints, Barsac, Vin de Grave, and Superior old Vidonia, Muscatel, &c. &c.

Rampart Row, 18th March 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Forbes & Co.

THE following Wines of Superior quality, just imported by the Ship VALLEY-FIELD, from Hamburgh viz.

White Sparkling Champagne, in Cases containing 50 Bottles,..... Rs. 40 Per Dozen.
Vin de Grave (Sauterne) in 3 dozen Cases..... " 16 Per dozen.
French Claret (St. Julien Medoc of 1822)..... " 14 Per dozen.

ALSO.

Seltzer Water in Cases of 50 Bottles,..... Rs. 8 Per Dozen
Do..do..50 Smaller do... " 6 dito.

Bombay, 17th March 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT CAPTAIN GASSIES, of the French Ship Diligent, will dispose of the remainder of his Goods by a public sale, on Friday and Saturday next, the 21st and 22d instant. The Goods to be cleared off within four days from the date of Sale, otherwise they will be resold at the risk of the purchaser. CAPTAIN GASSIES proposes taking passengers to Columbo, Madras, and Pondicherry, and will Sail hence by the end of this month. Application to be directed to him at his Magazine, next door to Messrs. LUGRIN AND CO. or to J. and N. NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

THIS DAY,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

SEVERAL Cases of fresh MANILLA CHEROOTS, imported in the Ship CONDE RIO PARDO, in Boxes of 1000, each.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY the 19th March.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

VIZ.

RICH Imitation Shawls, Cotton Handkerchiefs and other Piece Goods, some light Canvas, several dozen of very superior Madeira Wine, the property of a Gentleman left the Presidency, several articles of Furniture, a double barrel Gun, in a case, a 2 oz. Tiger Rifle by Mortimer, several sets of Europe Buggy Harness, Britania Metal Teapots, French Porcelain, Coffee Services, Chocolate, few casks of prime Salt Fish, Black Negligees, Richly carved Sandal Wood Fans, wearing Apparel, and Prime Salt Cod and a variety of other articles.

AND AT THE SAME TIME,

A batch of prime York and Westphalia Hams, just imported, to be sold without reserve.

Nesbit Lane 19th March 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

THE FOLLOWING GUNS

A DOUBLE Barrel Gun, percussion locks, by Smith.... Rs. 300
A Ditto ditto, by "St. Etienne" 200
Two ditto,..... 180 each
A 2 oz. Tiger Rifle,..... 250
With a great variety of Guns, Pistols, &c.

Nesbit Lane, 19th March 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A VERY neat and well finished Dennett with a very superior set of Harness, quite new, imported per Mountstuart Elphinstone.

PRICE Rs. 1250.

Nesbit Lane, 19th March 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

THE

Oriental Herald,

FOR OCTOBER

WHICH IS FOR SALE,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

ON COMMISSION,

PRICE Rs. 5 PER COPY.

Nesbit Lane 19th March 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

BY THE TYNE,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A FEW Copies of Capt. MARRYATTS Rangoon Views. Among which are Several Copies handsomely framed and Glazed.

ALSO

A SECOND HAND

SHIGRAMPOE,

PRICE Rs. 400.

Nesbit Lane, 19th March 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON SATURDAY next, the 22d inst.

AT 3 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON,

ON the Esplanade near the Church Gate, the following Double and Single Poled Tents viz.

1 Large Field Officer's Double Poled Tent lined with Chintz.

4 Single Poled Tents.

1 Bechoba,—some Rowties and Necessary Tents.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FAVERSHAM.

500 TONS,

George Adler,

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

VALLEYFIELD,

OF 400 TONS

Thomas Johnson,

COMMANDER.

HAS Superior accommodations for Passengers carries an experienced Surgeon and will Sail for the above port on the 15th of next month.—For particulars, application may be made to Captain JOHNSON at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

For Colombo, Madras

AND CALCUTTA

THE BRIG

CARTHA,

Capt. J. S. Lindsay,

MOST of her cargo being engaged she will Sail about the 25th.—Apply to Captain LINDSAY at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

For Freight to Liverpool

OR GREENOCK,

THE NEW SHIP

JANET,

OF 300 TONS,

A. Dott, Cammander,

LEFT the Downs on the 28th Oct. and is daily expected.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 19th March 1828

Passage to the Clyde,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS RRIG,

CATHERINE,

OF 300 TONS BURTHEN.

Thomas Kincaid,

COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched to Greenock in all this month.

This vessel has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a regular Surgeon.

For Particulars apply to the COMMANDER on board or at the Office of MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE NEW SHIP

HENRY,

BURTHEN 400 TONS,

Capt. Westmorland,

HAS good accommodations for Passengers, and will be dispatched on the 10th of April. Apply to Capt. WESTMORELAND, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

CEYLON, MADRAS, OR BENGAL.

THE BARQUE

ALACRITY.

WILL positively Sail on Sunday next, the 23rd Instant.

Apply to Capt. FINDLAY, on board.

Bombay 19th March 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANTONIA SMITH, late of Surat, Widow deceased, may be granted to JOHN HYROOP and SALVADOR DE MONTE, the Executors named in the said Will; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of March 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

AVISO.

TENDO recorrido a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que Approvação do Testamento de ANTONIO SMITH, de Surate, Viuva ja defunta, seja concedida a JOAO HYROOP e SALVADOR DE MONTE, Testamenteiros nomiados no ditto Testamento.—Todas pessoas interessadas nelle fiquem por este sciente do mesmo.—Datado 11 de Março de 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCURADOR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT application for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late SUTTABHAMABHOY, deceased, the widow of the late SOONDER RAMA SENOY, bas been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay, by WISSWANATH VUTTUL DEWARDKER, a creditor on the estate of the deceased Suttabhamaboy Widow, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 18th March 1828.

JAMES PATCH,
PROCTOR.

श्री

खबर देतों

असें कीं श्री मुंबईचे नामदार सुप्रीम कोर्टामधें मरणार विधवा स्त्री मामें सत्यभामाबाई कैलासवासी सुंदर राम से यांची स्त्री तिचे वित्तविषयीं वकिलात घ्यावयाकरितां विधवा वोटल दिलत याहां अर्ज केला असें कीं मला असावा

दा धनी सत्यभामाबाईचा कर्जदार असेल यास्तव सर्व लोकांस ज्याहीर हे णे तारीख १८ म. मार्च सन १८२८

जेमोस प्याच
वकील

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurance
Bills of Lading.
and
Prices Current.

Bombay, 19th March 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH MARCH 1828.

No. 27 of 1828.—Lieut. S. Landon, of the 16th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 73 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts of Letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors be published for the information of the Army.

Letter dated the 8th August 1827.

Para. 2d. We have permitted Lieutenant Hugh Grant, of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the month of December next.

3d. We have permitted Captain William Hamond, of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the departure for your Presidency of the first ships of next season.

4th. We have permitted Lieutenant Henry H. Hobson to return to his duty on your Establishment.

5th, We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons on your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time, viz.

Mr. Hugh Piper Hathorn,
" James Murray,
" John Rose,
" James Jameson Thompson,
" John Williams.

6th. In reference to our dispatch in this Department dated the 18th July last, para. 2d we have to acquaint you that having ascertained that a remitance has been made by the Pay Master His Majesty's 47th Regiment in India to the Agents in this Country, of the aggregate amount of the first payment of batta due to deceased and returned men of that Corps for services in the Burmese war, we have determined in the expectation that similar remittances will be made for both the first and second payments on account of all His Majesty's Regiments entitled to shares, to refer applicants to the Regimental Agents for an adjustment of their Claims.

9th. We have permitted the undermention Officers to return to their duty on your Eslablishment viz.

Lieutenant Colonel John Hickes, Captain John Philip Napier.

10th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in this country for the period stated against their respective names viz

Major Robert Robertson, until the departurr for your Presidency of the last Ships of next Session.

Captain Edward Mason, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of the ensuing season.

Major William Gorden, until Christmas next.

Lieutenant David Liddell, until the departure for your Presidency of the first ships of next season.

11th. In compliance with the request of Major General Sir John Malcolm G. C. B. we have permitted Lieutenant G. A. Malcolm of His Majesty's Service to proceed to your Presidency as one of his Aides de Camp.

12th. We have appointed Mr. Franklin Fenwick, now at Bengal, as an Ensign in His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot (in which regiment he appears to have held a Commission for the space of twelve months) a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, provided he is not the son of a Native Indian, that he is not under the age of sixteen or above twenty five years, or exceptionable in any other respect; upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the Company.

13th. His order of rank will be forwarded to you at an early opportunity.

Letter dated 5th September 1827.

PARA. 3d We have permitted the undermentioned officers, to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Captain John Farquharson,
Lieutenant O. A. Woodhouse.

4th We have permitted Assistant Surgeon Donal Stewart, of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of next season 1827—28.

We have grantad an additional six months leaved of absence to Cornet R. H. Rickards, of your Establishment.

6th We have permitted Captain James S. Iredel late of your Establishment, to retire from the Company's service from the 24th April 1827.

7th. We have permitted Lieutenant Talbot Ritherdon to resign the Company's service on your Establishment from the 28th June 1825.

8th We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment viz.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Morse.
Lieutenant Charles Thuillier.

9th. We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons on your establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Dr. Thomas Armstrong.
Dr. Thomas Lloyd.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1828.

No. 74 of 1828.—Lieutenant R. Shortreed, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed an Assistant to the Deputy Surveyor General.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

ERRATUM.

In our last paper from the Press of Business, an error was made in the wording the Ship Sulimany's Advertisement—For "COMPANY'S MALWA OPIUM SHIP SULIMANY" read "MALWA OPIUM SHIP SULIMANY."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our worthy Correspondent A CONSTANT READER, who is so justly offended with the stuff of Mr. —— or (we beg his pardon) the Leith Skipper, Capt. Thomas Mackie, the new Bastern oracle, may be assured that even in Leith the Piræus of Modern Athens, the said Thomas Mackie is not esteemed a conjuror, unless it be at the Pier head, where his friends may nightly congregate to discuss the important qualities of their smaks, brigs barques, and Ships, as to stowing hemp, coals, Sugars, Rum and Wines, and latterly (who can stop the march of Commerce) even of Indigoes, Cotton and Hindoo deities from Bengal in the East Indies.

We are however heartily glad to see or hear of the adventurous keels of the Forth, the Clyde, or the Don, following those of the Thames, in carrying our recources round the stormy Cape to the Red Sea, the Indus, these our own harbours, the Hooghly or even to the Borea Tigris, Whampoa or to the yellow Sea and Japan, if they can make their voyages profitable to the good Burghesses who keep Grass from growing under their feet in any corner of Great Britain.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 105½ B'by Rs. per 010 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 217 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 212 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

FREIGHTS.

To London....Per Ton £4 Nominal.
To China.....Per Candy Rs. 27 to 30.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH 1828.

We have to announce the arrival of several Ships from England since our last, but none of them bringing us any thing worthy of notice, the Thomas Ritchie has made the most favourable passage, having left Liverpool on the 8th November, but the intelligence received by the Mary Ann at Madras, up to the 19th of the same month, leaves us nothing new to lay before our readers, although we have received our regular Files of English papers—The Barque Henry from London and the Lady Gordon from Liverpool both sailed from their respective Ports, prior to the departure of the Thomas Ritchie.

LAUNCH

OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP

BOMBAY.

On Monday at noon this superb specimen of Naval Architecture was transported from the Dock, into her destined element in magnificent style, to the admiration of an immense concourse of spectators.

The Hon'ble The Governor Sir JOHN MALCOLM K. C. B. His Excellency Sir THOMAS BRADFORD Commander in Chief, His Excellency Rear Admiral GAGE, the Naval Commander in Chief in India, who had landed, under the salute due to his Rank on the evening previous, the principal Officers of the Ships of War now in the Harbour, those of the Garrison and many of the principal Inhabitants were present.

We understand that Sir JOHN MALCOLM having retired with the party to the Office of the Marine Storekeeper, presented shawls to Nowrojee Jamsetjee, and the other Chief Parsee Builders, with suitable Compliments.

The BOMBAY is considered the finest Ship

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ever built here, and is perhaps not surpassed by the productions of any Dock-yard. She is round sterned, and the elegance and simplicity of the Balconies and Cabin windows are very striking.

The credit due to Mr. POLLEXFEN His Majesty's Principal Builder at this Port, and to the Parsee Superintendants and Builders under his charge, are too generally appreciated to require any feeble eulogium from us.

The following are the dimensions of the BOMBAY.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length extreme from the Taffrail to the figure head.....	228	—
Ditto of the Gun deck....	196	2½
Ditto Keel for Tonnage..	162	—
Breadth extreme for Tonnage..	51	6
Ditto Ditto True....	54	4
Ditto Moulded.....	50	9
Depth in hold.....	22	7
Ditto from the keel to the Top of the figure head.....	49	6
Ditto of the Stern.....	54	—

Burthen in Tons 2285⅔⅓

WEIGHT OF METAL.

		No.	lbs.
Gun Deck..	Long Guns....	28	32
	Cannonades....	2	68
Upper Deck	Long Guns....	32	24
Quarter Deck	Long Guns....	6	12
	Cannonades....	10	32
Round House	Cannonades....	6	10
Forecastle	Long Guns....	2	12
	Cannonades....	4	32

She is pierced on the lower deck with 36 Port Holes; on the upper deck with 38—Quarter Deck 20—; Forecastle 8, and Round-House 10, so that she may mount several more Guns than the present Establishment.

It may not be out of place to remark here, that the most distinguished Ship, in what, we may not inappropriately call the *Holy War* of the Nineteenth Century, bearing the Flag of Admiral Codrington, was the ASIA of 84 Guns, launched from the same Dock on the 17th January 1824, in so hallowed a Crusade, or in any other just struggle, bearing the British Flag to Victory, we cannot doubt, but that His Majesty's Ship BOMBAY, will be equally conspicuous.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON, HELD ON THURSDAY LAST THE 13TH INSTANT.

PRESENT

Thomas Buchanan, Esqre.
John Wedderburn, Esqre.
James Forbes, Esqre.
Bazett Doveton, Esqre.
George Smytton, Esqre.
Captain George Grant, and
George Forbes, Esqre.

The following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously agreed to.

1st That Sir John Malcolm be elected President of the Bombay Branch of the Highland Society of London, in the room of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone gone to Europe.

2nd. That Sir John Peter Grant be elected Vice President of the said Branch.

3rd. That John Wedderburn and George Forbes Esqres. be appointed Secretaries to the said Branch, in the room of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Hunter Blair, and John Stewart Esqres. gone to Europe.

4th. That the Vice President, James Forbes, Bazett Doveton, George Adam, John Skinner, and George Smytton Esqres. and Captain George Grant, and the Secretaries be appointed a Committee of superintendance of the general affairs of the said Branch, and any three of whom to form a quorum.—The following Gentlemen having intimated their wish to become Members of the Society, viz.t.

Captain James Livingston,
James Ritchie, Esqre.
William Nicol, Esqre.
Captain George Graham,
George Adam Esqre.,
Patrick Stewart, Esqre.
John Skinner, Esqre.
J. McGregor, Esqre.
John Bowman, Esqre.
Robert Lyall, Esqre.
Captain A. Hogg,
Andrew Farquharson, Esqre.
John Ritchie, Esqre.
James McAdam, Esqre.
Captain John Clunes,
H. W. Carter, Esqre.
Edward Trouside, Esqre.

it was moved and carried by acclamation, that they be enrolled as members of the Society.

It was also resolved that a Grand Meeting of the Society, should be held on the 18th of June next, the Anniversary of the battle of Waterloo when it was hoped that the new President and Vice President would take the Chairs.

(Signed) J. WEDDERBURN,
GEO. FORBES
Secretaries

BOMBAY, 17TH MARCH, 1828.

The above Laudable Institution ranks amongst its numerous Members his present Majesty, followed by a long list of many of the most distinguished characters of our Country. It was instituted on the 28th May 1778, and incorporated on the 21st May 1816 for preserving the Martial Spirit, Language, Dress, Music, and Antiquities of the Ancient Caledonians; For rescuing from oblivion, the valuable remains of Celtic Literature; For the Establishment and support of Gaelic Schools in the Highlands of Scotland, and in other parts of the British Empire; For relieving distressed Highlanders, at a distance from their Native Homes, and for promoting the improvement, and general welfare of the Northern parts of the Kingdom. The Bombay Branch was instituted 2nd May 1822, by virtue of a Commission from the Highland Society of London, a detailed account of the rise and progress of which was published in this paper in the year 1822. There are also Branches of the Society at Inverness—Aberdeen—and at Madras.

The interest so strongly excited by the late decisive engagement, with the Enemies of Greece, the full particulars of which, it fell to our lot to lay before the Public, convinces us that we shall only be consulting the taste of our readers, by collecting and bringing before their notice, such further particulars as we may think will give them a more perfect knowledge of the localities of the scene of action, or traits of the distinguished bravery shewn by the Allied Fleets.

From the MADRAS COURIER.

From a Private Letter, dated His Majesty's Ship Albion, at anchor in Navarino Harbour, October 23.—"The combined squadron has been successful against the Turkish fleet, which is entirely destroyed. On the 20th, at half-past one p. m. the Admiral, in the Asia, led the way into Navarino harbour; the Genoa and Albion next; then the French squadron and Russians. There were found 103 sail, of various sizes, together with some fire-ships. At two p. m. we anchored, with springs in our cables, and observed the Dartmouth and French Admiral firing into two fire-ships to sink them, as they were on fire. At that instant our Admiral hoisted the signal for action, and then I witnessed what I never saw before—such work; shot flying about in all directions. We had no less than three opponents—one 74 and two 64's, who gave it us warmly; but it was returned in such a manner, that in less than three minutes we boarded and took possession of one sixty-four, and half an hour silenced the others. Before, however we had quite done it, two fresh ships opened upon us, which called our attention to another quarter; then a large eighteen-gun Brig opened, and annoyed us by raking. Six discharges blew her up, as she had a great quantity of powder on board. We continued fighting for three long hours, when we found they did not return the fire, and night coming on, with every appearance of a breeze, we were obliged to exert ourselves to get out of the way of the Turks as they blew up. One 74 blew up quite close to us; in fact, we were in great danger of being set on fire, but, thank GOD, we have escaped the best off of all the English line. Our loss has been severe, having ten killed in the action, and 16 wounded. I have most providentially escaped without even a scratch. The Genoa has been more unfortunate; poor Captain Bathurst has fallen. I hear the other ships have from 40 to 60 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss has been tremendous. The Chief Admiral has lost 700 out of his crew of 900. The French and Russians have also suffered considerably. The Turks fought to desperation, but were rather surprised, as they made sure of destroying us all. Our hull has been knocked about a little with the Turkish large shot, some of which we have on board weighing upwards of sixty pounds."

Captain George Augutus Bell, and Captain Cornelius James Stevens, of the Royal Marines, who so bravely fell in the late battle of Navarin both belonged to the Chatham Division. They were both officers of most exemplary, honourable, and amiable characters, and had both experienced long and arduous service. The former was nearly ten years a prisoner of war in France, and much to his credit, supported his orphan nephews and nieces. The latter was severely wounded in Sir Richard Strachan's action—he was the son of an old and highly respectable officer, and has left a widowed mother at an advanced age, and two brothers, the one a Captain of Marines, the other a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery, to lament their irreparable loss. Both Captain Bell, and Captain Stevens have (it is understood) nephews, who are candidates for commissions in the Royal Marine Corps.

We are happy in being able to state, on authority, that the French Admiral not only behaved most gallantly in the engagement with the Turkish fleet, but also with the greatest deference and respect to the authority of Sir E. Codrington. A misunderstanding had previously existed between the French and English Admiral; but on this occasion all was forgotten, and the most cordial co-operation took place. —*Atlas*

The following is an extract of a letter, from a young Officer, on board the Albion, to his friends in this neighbourhood:—

"We scarcely had time to anchor before the action began, and in less than two minutes a frigate surrendered, which was on fire. We (Albion,) had two sail of the line and one frigate at us, all at once; the action was very warm and we had 10 killed and 50 wounded. The slaughter among the Turks was a shocking sight; one of our Mess was killed and two Middies wounded, (one had his arm shot off.) You cannot imagine what a beautiful sight the explosion off the Turkish ships was after the action. The Albion attacked one 84, (Admiral's ship, and we shot off his arm,) one 76, and one 60: after the action the 76 was a complete wreck, and out of 850 men, only 200 were left: she was pierced with shot in every direction, all her masts were shot away. The Genoa, lost her Captain, and 30 men. I went to see a Turkish ship this morning, it was a shocking sight; I dare say there were 50 men lying dead and cut about in all directions; the bodies smelled so, I could hardly bear to stay below; there was only one who had any life in him, and he was half dead. I could not find any thing worth taking away, things seemed to have been broken on purpose. We found many poor Greek Slaves in chains, which we knocked off."

The Lord High Admiral, in the course of awarding honours and promotions to the Officers of the different branches of the service engaged in the glorious action of Navarino, has been pleased to order that Captain Moore, the surviving Captain of the Royal Marines, shall be promoted to the rank of Brevet Major, and that the two Senior Lieutenants shall be promoted to the rank of Captains, in the room of Captains Bell and Stevens; and the two Senior Second Lieutenants, to be First Lieutenants, in the room of those so promoted.

The following is an extract of a letter, received from an Officer of the Asia:—

"Our loss generally on board the English ships has been very great indeed, and the Russians and French have also suffered very much. The Asia's mizen-mast is entirely gone over the side, and the main and fore masts are badly wounded. We are now repairing damages with the other ships to go to Malta. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, must I think, all go to England. The Amiral escaped in the most miraculous manner. I was close alongside of him on the poop, and saw many a brave fellow laid low, and the shots flying about us like a shower. We had four or five large ships alongside us to fight at one time.

The French Papers of Saturday, and the *Gazette de France* of Sunday, which arrived on Tuesday night, have brought some interesting additional particulars relative to the Victory gained by the Allied Fleets. The following are extracts:

"At half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the Allied Admirals sent a flag of truce to the Captains, who callen out "A largo;" "Keep of!" which was obeyed. A second flag of truce was received with cannon shots, Then Admiral Codrington, who had the command of the day, made the signal for attack, and all the vessels, in a close line, advanced to penetrate into the port of Tyros. Admiral Rigny received the first fire, amid cries of "Vive le Roi!" and soon after, the English and Russians were engaged with the Infidels. At nine o'clock, the batteries of Navaring and Sphacteria, were dismounted; five Turkish vessels were on fire. At ten o'clock, forty-five Austrian transports anchored near the interior isle, were on fire. At two o'clock the Turkish fleet, the impious production of foreign countries and of crews supplied from the dregs of the European ports, had ceased to exist!

Ibrahim, who had never more than the courage of an executioner, of whom he is the most perfect model, was not present at the combat. He was occupied in the mountains of Massenia, assisting at the crucifixion of some priests; in making holy-causts of peasants, and venture of girls and children, whom he proposed to send to Egypt. I cannot paint the joy of the conians; the bells ring; the doors of the churches were ornamented with flowers. Greece is saved!

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.]

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A Captain of a ship that was at Navarin, has informed his wife that the destruction of the Turkish fleet was complete, and that the ships burned for two days after the battle. He adds, that the affair was so decisive, that the forts capitulated, and that at the moment he wrote, the flag of the Allied Powers was floating on the ramparts of Navarin, and that the garrison was marching out before them.

A report prevailed yesterday evening that the Ambassadors at Constantionople had been put into the Seven Towers.

The account given by the *Moniteur* of this event affords but an imperfect picture of the destruction which has taken of Turco-Egyptian vessels. No fewer than 214 vessels have been destroyed. Among these were, no doubt, several Austrian vessels. Thus are hostilities commenced with Austria. Do not such important facts lead to still more important consequences? It is thought that the Sultan cannot yield without endangering his head. He has destroyed the bodyed the body of the Janissaries but its spirit is not destroyed; it only sleeps, to awaken with more fury than ever.

We find in the Calcutta Government Gazette the following pleasing account, extracted from Shrewsbury papers, of the return of Mr. Jenkins, the late Resident at Nagpore, to his native country, after having devoted twenty years of his life to the public service of his country in India. Enviable indeed must be the feelings of Mr. Jenkins; he returns to England, most deservedly distinguished for his conduct in his public capacity, and in the enjoyment of health; his return is welcomed by the warm-hearted congratulations of his friends and tenants; he has also the gratification of knowing that although now absent from India, he is still remembered, and that he will occupy a distinguished place in her history, during the period of his services.

RICHARD JENKINS, ESQ.

OF BICTON.

Friday last was ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and other usual demonstrations; and about two o'clock a very numerous and respectable cavalcade, with an excellent band of music, and a large body of pedestrians, had assembled near Emstrey, to await the arrival of Mr. Jenkins and his family. The carriage with Mr. and Mrs. J. and their children, drove up soon after two o'clock, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Colonel Burgh Leighton and Colonel Knyvet Leighton then addressed Mr. Jenkins, and congratulated him on his arrival in his native country, after so many years absence; and the appearance of such a number of gentlemen, friends, tenants, and well-wishers, must have given additional force to sentiments so appropriately conveyed. Mr. Jenkins acknowledged the compliment, but was so much overcome by his feelings as to be almost denied the power of utterance, His carriage and four, preceded by the band and followed by the cavalcade, then moved forward to Shrewsbury, where the streets and windows were crowded with spectators, anxious to welcome home the distinguished representative of an ancient and respected family. At Bicton, triumphant arches, inscribed with the motto, "Welcome Home," had been formed over the road; and every means had been adopted to evince the joy of the neighbourhood on the happy event, which had restored to a revered parent a long absent son, and to his native place, one whose talents and station in life are so well calculated to confer honour and benefit upon it. On his arrival at the Hall, Mr. Jenkins thanked his friends for their kindness; and the gentlemen who formed the cavalcade, having partaken of refreshment, departed to their homes.—*Feb. 28.*

BOMBAY AMATUER THEATRE.

This Evening our Amatuers again commence their labours; Howard Payne's Comedy of Charles the 2d or the Merry Monarch is the first piece advertised in their Bill, a play, combining scenes of much Melodramatic effect, with all the beauties of Comedy, sparkling dialouge and brilliant repartee. The action in this play never appears to flag, the incidents follow one another with ease, and the plot is developed, with the skill of an able dramatic writer. Our sensations on witnessing the first representation of this Comedy at Covent Gardeu Theatre, are still fresh in remembrance, the personal appearance of Mr. Charles Kemble, dressed as he was, in the Vandyke Costume, with the open Ruff and flowing ringlets was identified with all the acknowledged likenesses of the Merry Monarch. Jones the Comedian, was the Lord Rochester of the Play, and we are confident, that if his Lordship could have risen from the Tombs of his Ancestors he would have confessed, that his courtly manners, unblushing impudence, and consummate skill in moulding the opinions of others to coincide with his own, were represented with a fidelity by Mr. Jones that was quite surprising. Mr. Fawcett sustained the part of Capt. Cobb and the delightful Miss Tree that of his niece. In the part of Capt. Cobb the author has enabled the actor to take complete hold of the feelings of his audience, he relates the story of his niece's birth, and the death of his brother who in his last moments delivered over his daughter Mary into the Arms of the honest Tar, nothing we are convinced could surpass the beauty and pathos with which Mr. Fawcett related this simple story, tears fell unrestrained both from the Fair and the Brave. There are some other characters in the play which do not command our attention sufficiently to make them worthy of particular notice, although greatly adding to the interests of the Play. We have not been favoured with a list of the Performers, nor the cast of the different Pieces, and therefore cannot presume to offer an opinion of the probable success of the Amatuers in their respective parts. The christian name of the author of the Comedy under consideration, is associated with that of the never to be forgotten Leperello in Giovanni in London, who we understand has been delighting with the versatality of his powers all the European Residents at Canton and Macoa. But to return to our Amateurs, we learn from a private course that much is to be expected from the talents of those, who this night intend favouring us, the pieces that are to follow the Comedy of Charles the Second, are both of them, light and amusing farces—so that our risible faculties will be excited during the whole of the evening.

By a letter received yesterday from Mocha dated the 15th December, we are happy to learn that the Honorable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE reached that place in the Palinurus on the 1st December, and proceeded on his voyage to Cosseir on the 3d. Mr. ELPHINSTONE had quite recovered from the indisposition under which he labored on leaving India, and with the rest of the party on board the Palinurs, was in high health and spirits. The greatest attentions and honors were shewn to Mr. ELPINSTONE by the authorities at Mocha, who received him on landing with the troops drawn out. Colonels McBean, Lodwick, and Mr. Dirom, arrived on the 6th December, and were to sail that evening for Judda, all well.

The Courier, March 15.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Vetry Surgn T. Timm, 4th Lt. Drs.

Ensign G. S. Cooke, 13th Regt.

Cornet G. C. Reeves, 3d Lt. Cy.
Lieut. J. B. F. Lenery, Pioneers.
Asst. Surgn Wm. Deacon.
Asst. Surgn J. Bowstead, 2d Gr. Regt.
Lieut. A. Livingston, 8th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. W. Havelock, H. M. 4th Lt. Dis.
Asst. Surgn T. S. Cohill, attached 4th Dr.
Lieut. M. Smyth, 9th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Wm. Caneye, 21st Regt.
Lieut. T. Williams 2d Gr. Rt.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 12th.—Barque Henry (Free Trader) William Westmorland, Commander from London, Left Gravesand 1st Oct. Mauritius 25th January.

Do. Grab Cadery, Shaik Husson Nacqudah, from Calcutta 25th Jan. Tellicherry 25th Feb.

Do. His Majesty's Schooner Cochin, Mr. A. D. Carrell, Com. from Cochin 21st Feb,

14th. Ship Thomas Ritchie (Free Trader) A. Alexander Com. from Liverpool 8th November.

15th. His Majesty's Ship Java, W. F. Carrol Esq. C. B. Capt. Com. from Trincomalie bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Wm. Hall Gage.

Do. His Majesty's Sloop Champion, George Delme Esq. Capt from Trincomalie 24th Feb.

Do. Portuguese Brig Daurado, A. J. Ferraz, Com from Macao, 25th Jan.

16th. Ship Lady Gordon (Free Trader) John Bell Com. from Liverpool 19th October.

18th, Brig Minerva Capt. P. J. Philipson from Rangoon 8th and Cochin 26th February.

Do. Ship George Cruttenden Nacooda Sahoobin Com. for Calcutta 17th Jan. and Tellecherry 24th February.

Passenger per Barque Henry.—Mrs. Westmorland.

Per Brig Minerva.—Messrs Jacobs and Carpeet.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 13th.—Ship Gloriozo, William Poynton Commander to Eastward.

14th. The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, John Betham Esq. Capt on a Cruize.

Passenger by Gloriozo.—Mrs. Poynton.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Lady Faversham, for London.
Alacrity, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for China.
Sulimany, for ditto.
Fort William, for ditto.
Lord Castlereagh, for ditto,
Cartha, for Calcutta.
Sophia, for Acheen,
Hamvady, for Penang.
Kusrovie, for Persian Gulph.

Arab.—Monsvary, for ditto.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.

Alacrity, Mountstuart Elphinstone. Cleveland, Catherine, Vallyfield, Tyne, Lady Feversham, Henry, Thomas Ritchie, in Lady Gordon.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Helen, Castlereagh, Byramgore, Bannerman, Asia Felix, Prince of Wales, Ann, Lowjee, Glenelg, Charles Forbes, Oscar, Sulimany, Milford, Almeida, Prince, Edmonstone, Golconda, Cartha, Charlotte, Louisa, Hamody, Sophia, Kusrovie, Pascoa, Fort William, Cornwallis, and Cadry.

French Diligent.
H. C. Cruizer,—Nautilus.
H. M. Ship Java, Cyrene, Cochin, and Champion

Portuguese, Anund-pursad, St. Se Bastiaõ Conde de Rio Pardo, Dezempinho.—Dourado.

Arab.—Monsvary, Modihun, Futtaylabad, Alabad, Asadolbhar. Watmany.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 28th.—Brig Dolphin, M. Preday, from Analaboo 11th February.

— 29th, — Ship Eleanor, W. H. Edmonds, from Penang 15th February.

March. 2d, — Brig Lady Munro, G. Gahan, from Coringa 24th February.

— Do. — H. C. C. Ship Neptune, J. Cumberlege, from Calcutta 12th Ingeram 28th February.

— 3d, — Brig Bucephalus, M. Jt Crisp, from Rangoon 24th February.

— 5th, — Bark Fifeshire, W. J. Crawley, from Calcutta 28th February.

Passenger per Bark Fifeshire.—Rev. S. Wissaig, Mr. D. Mantuel, and Lieut. H. Layard, H. M. 44th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 28th, — Thistle, J, G. Lear, for Vizagapatam and Calcutta.

— 22th, — Ship Copernicus, J. Stevens, for Vizagapatam and Calcutta.

March, 1st, — Barretto Junior, A. Shannon, for London.

— 5th, — Ship Mary Ann, M. O'Brien, for Calcutta

— Do. — Ship Lalla Kookh, J. Z. Macullum, for Penang and Sincapore.

Passengers by Ship Mary Ann.—Mrs. Mainwaring Miss Showers, Miss Kennedy, Miss Maria Green, Miss Mary Green, Hon. Mr. Elliot, Hon. Mr. Erskine' George S. Lushington, Esq. Civil Service, and Captain Ommaney.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. C. C. Ship Neptune, Capt. J. Cumberlege.
Ship Frances Charlotte, Capt. J. Talbut.
Ship Eleanor, Captain W. H. Edmonds.
Bark Fifeshire, Captain W. J. Crawley.
Brig Enterprize, Captain R. Cook.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain James Hall.
Brig Dolphin, Captain M. Preday.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan.
Brig Bucephalus, Captain M. J. Crisp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 21st.—Brig Laurel, Thomas Tait, from Greenock the 30th September.

— Brig Packet, J. McArthur, from Glasgow the 16th June.

— Ship Arcturus, J. Wilson, from London the 4th September, and the Cape the 1st December.

— Ship Prince Regent, W. Richards, from Sydney the 6th December.

— Schooner Waterloo, J. Williams, from Madras the 19th January and Vizagapatam the 3d February.

— Brig Sophia, G. Davies, from Pooree the 17th February.

February, 24th.—Ship Princess Chartotte, D. Stephenson, from Bourbon the 7th December.

Passengers per Ship Prince Regent, W. Richards, commander. From Sydney.—Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Richards Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stewart, Captains J. S. Hughes and B. H. Burchatt, Lieutenant T. H. Owen and D. Stewart, W. Boyd, Esq. Paymaster, Robert Ivory, Esq. Surgeon, died 5th Feb 1828, Lieutenant A. Campbell, 47th Regiment, 156 Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, 19 Women, and 22 Children.

Per Ship Arcturus. J. Wilson, commander. From London.—Mr. Thomas George Eleeve, Free Merchant.

Per Ship Princess Charlotte, D. Stephenson, commender From Bourbon.—Mrs. L. M. Thomas, and Mr. M. A. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 20th.—Ship Ganges, E. M. Boultbee, for London.

— Ship Fifeshire, W. J. Crawley, for Madras.

21st, Brig Phœnix, E. R. Arthur, for Sandoway.

— Ship Jane. A. Jameison, for the Mauritius.

— Brig Archibald, E. H. Martin, for the Mauritius,

22d, Ship Ganges, J. Jefferson, for Liverpool.

— Swedish Ship Calcutta, J. H. Molien, for Stockholm.

24th, Ship Elizabeth, J. Stewart, for the Isle of France.

25th, H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Cantorphon, for Amherst Town.

REMARKS.

The brig Sophia spoke the Children, of Liverpool, off the Black Pagoda, on the 17th Instant, five month and nine days from Hamburgh.

Pessengers per H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Cantorphon, commander. For Amherst Town.—Captain Campbell, H. M. 38th Regiment, A. D. C. to Sir A. Campbell, Captain Stock, H. M. 45th Regiment, Mrs. Stock and child, Captain and Mrs. Sedley, H. M. 45th Regiment, Lieutenant Williams, Marine Surveyor General's Department, Mr. Bedford, ditto ditto, and Mr. Smith, Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the morning of the 6th inst., Mrs. M. C. Aikin, wife of Mr. James Aikin, Assist. Surgeon attached to the Deccan Survey, of a Daughter.

At the Bee Hive, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of C. W. Anderson Esq. of a son.

At Sattara, on the 4th Instant, the Lady of Dr. Young, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Friday the 30th August last at St. James's Westminster, by the Right Rev. Father in God the Bishop of Sodar and Man, Philip Burgess Esq. of Duke Street, St, James to Miss Sophia Crampton, second daughter of the Major Cramptou Green, late of the Bombay Establishment.

DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, at the Bombay Jail, Mr. Reginaldo Caetano de Noronha, formerly a Portuguese Merchant of this place, aged 47 years and 6 months, leaving a disconsolate Widow with a large family, and some friends, to deplore his irreparable loss. Mr. Noronha was remarkable for great firmness of character; in private life he was mild and beneficient an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a warm friend; and it was the few only who were intimate with him that could have discerned and duly appreciated his worth.

At Kaira on the 17th Ultimo, after a short illness, the Rev. J. E. Denham Chaplain on this Establishment.

At Poonah, on Thursday the 3d, of January, of spasmodic cholera, Theresa, wife of Sub-conductor Gibson, deeply regretted.

At Bombay, on the 8th instant, Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. W. Fyvie, Surat, aged 9 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency on the 26th Ultimo the Lady of Major Sim, of the Engineers, of a Son.

A Belgaum, on the 16th February, at the House of Lieut. Colonel Welsh, Commanding in the Dooab, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel C. Elphinstone, Comg. 50th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 18th February, the Lady of W. Huxham, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bellary, on the 13th Feb, the Lady of Lieut. William Bremner. 47th Regt. and Fort Adjutant at that Starton, of a Son.

At Arcot, on the morning of the 26th Feb. the Lady of Capt. H, B. Williams, 3d Light Cavalry, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. R. W. Moorsom, A. B Senior Chaplain, Madras Lieut. Colonel D. C. Smith 37th Regiment N. I. to Mrs Henrietta Smithwaite.

At St. Mary's on the 3d Instant, by the Rev. T. Lewis, Mr. C. W. Eaton, Master Attendant at Cottinga, to Eleanor Ann, eldest Daughter of the late Mr. Luttrell, of Trichinopoly.

At Mysore, on the 16th January by Captain Hughes, Fort Adjutant of Seringapatam, Assistant Apothecary Cosmo D'Santon, to Miss Charlotte Norton.

DEATHS.

At Chittoor, of fever, on Friday the 22d February, Joseph Dacre, Esq. 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit at that Station.

At Magpore, on the 8th February Mrs. Eliza Ann Liddy, deservedly regretted by a large circle of acquaintances.

In Black Town, on the morning of the 23d Ultimo, in the 34th year of her age Mrs. A. H. D. Arachy, deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends.

In Black Town on Sunday the 2d Instant, Mrs. Eliza Perriman aged 29 years.

At the Village of Cummarabunda, on the 29th of January last Mrs. Printer Mellish, late of the 48th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Muttra, on the 2d February, the lady of Lieutnant and Adjutant J. Gray, 21st N. I. of a daughter.

At Jessore, on Friday, the 15th February, at half past 4 o'clock A. M. Ann Thomas, the wife of Mr. Wm, Thomas, Junior, Missionary, of a still-born daughter.

At Banjettie, Moorshedabad, on Wednesday, the 20th February, the lady of A. C. Maclean, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral Calcutta, on the 18th February, by the Reverend Joseph R. Henderson, Mr. Peter Reed, to to Miss Louisa Rebello.

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 23d February, by the Reverend Joseph R. Henderson, Mr. Geo. Samuel Crump, to Miss Ann Matilda Holland.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 16th February, at 11 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. C. M. Manuk, the relict of the late Malcolm Manuk Esq. Merchant and Agent of Calcutta, aged 34 years.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, March, 5.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *February* 29, 1828,

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

F. A. Robson, Esq. to be Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Guntoor,

E. R. Haigrave, Esq. to be Cashier to the Government Bank.

R. A. Maitland, Esq. to be Treasurer and Secretary to the Government Bank.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *March* 4, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

J. Goldingham, Esq. to be a Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore.

Arthur Freese, Esq. to be Additional Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq. to be Junior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

A. J. Cherry, Esq. to be Deputy Tamil Translator to Government.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	FEB. 28, 1828.	SELL.
26 0	Remittable Loan, (Prem).....	25 8
0 2	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Dist.....	0 6
0 0	New ditto.....	Disct. 0 2

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL.
5,200	.....	5,100

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills	4	per Ct.
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes,.....	6	Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5	Ditto

PRICE OF BULLION.

Dollars.....	per 100 Rupees..	205 0 a 205	12
Guineas.....	each.....	11	8
Sovereigns.....	ditto....	11 8 a 11	4
Old Goldmohurs.....	ditto	18	0
New Ditto.....	ditto.....	16	12

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
110½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1	11 a 2 0

On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 0
On Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees. 91 0 a 92 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT THE 21ST FEB. 1828

Mr. P. M. Wynch, Superintendent of the Calcutta Lotteries.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles B. Greenlaw, Secretary to the Marine Board.

CALCUTTA FIRST LOTTERY OF 1828.

TWELFTH & LAST DAY'S DRAWING.
Thursday, Feb. 21st 1828.

PRIZES.

No. 5591 Prizes of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 299 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2354 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2236 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 419 1388 2143 4627 and 5269 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

(*From the BENGAL HURKARU.*)

A Government Regulation of importance to Owners and Masters of Ships trading to Europe, and partly or wholly manned with Lascars, was yesterday issued with the *Government Gazette* and is republished on a separate sheet with to-day's *Hurkaru and Chronicle.* It is made in pursuance of the 4 Geo. 4th C. 80. and its provisions reflect credit on the humane consideration of those who framed them. We should be glad to see some regulation of the kind, extended to vessels employed in the country, trade; more particularly with reference to the provision of a place of shelter for people below, and the rendering it incumbent on Owners or Masters, at least to carry a good medicine chest in their vessels. Both which points are wholly neglected in many of them; and we have known them to sail out of the Port, in the height of the rains, without a foot of shelter for their crew from the inclemencies of the weather, and with scarcely a dose of salts, in a thing called a medicine chest, being perhaps an old box stuffed with tow and empty medicine bottles and ointment boxes in it.—*Feb.* 15.

(*From the INDIA GAZETTE.*)

It gives us much and sincere pleasure,—as we are sure it will to our readers,—to be enabled to announce that Lady SARAH AMHERST is considerably better.

We are glad to observe by the *Government Gazette* of this Morning, that permission has been granted by Government for the continuation of the Strand road to Garden Reech, round the Fort, if executed at the charge of the public, who are to be allowed to reimburse themselves by a toll on carriages and passengers, to be levied at the bridge across the mouth of the Nullah.—*Feb.* 28.

(*From the GOVT. GAZETTE.*)

In particularising the details of Persian news received last week, we noticed, as the most unfavourable feature of the war, the spirit of defection that prevailed amongst both chiefs and people. The instant surrender of the frontier fortresses, and of Tabriz itself, affords ample evidence of this state of feeling amongst the latter, and we have been favoured with various instances of it, in the former. The Russians, of course, very sagaciously promote its extention, and load with honours and favours the seceders from their national fealty.

Amongst those who have taken an active part with the Russians, are the Chiefs of the tribe of Kangerloo, the hereditary proprietors of Nakchivan and Ordoobad, who were dissatisfied with Abbas Mirza, for having withheld from them the management of their estates. Ehsan Khan, one of the principal, has been appointed Naib, or Deputy Governor of Nakchivan, and accompanies General Paskevitch to Tabriz.

The two young Chiefs of Marand, very naturally resented the death of their father, who was executed last year, by order of Abbas Mirza, for deserting the fortress of Ganja, after the defeat of Amir Khan. They gave aid and encouragement to the division of General Aristoff, and the Elder has been appointed Hakem of the possessions that were formerly under his father's authority.

The chiefs of Maragha, who had been degraded by the Prince some time before had deposed their governor on the part of the Prince, liberated the Russian Prisoners confined at Maragha, and declared allegiance to the Russians; the head of the family has been appointed by them, Beglerbeg of the City and Province,

The whole of the Shekakee tribe, which is considered the most powerful and terbulent clan on Azerbijan, had gone over to the Russians, following the example of their hereditary chief Johangir Khan, whose father disputed the

[*Continued in the Supplement.*]

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19TH 1828.

[*Continued from the Gazette.*]

succession to the throne with the present King of Persia, and being unsuccessful, was taken, and suffered a lingering death. It is not wonderful therefore, that his son and kinsmen should gladly seize the opportunity of avenging the treatment inflicted upon him. Jehanger Khan has been appointed Governor of Ardebil, Serab and Germirood in the name, and on the part of the Emperor of Russia. The Shekakee tribe, and Marand, furnished the elite of Abbas Mirza's disciplined battalions, and the latter, it will be remembered, distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner in the engagament between Erivan and Aberan. These troops are now at the disposal of their new masters, in whose hands they will no doubt be rendered efficient weapons against their former sovereign.

That the aversion to the Government of the Kajars, which is thus so decidedly manifested in Azerbijan, is still more widely extended, admits of little doubt, and the advance of the Russian force into Irak, would probably be followed by a scene of general convulsion and anarchy: at the same time, the near approach of winter precludes the probability of military operations being much further prosecuted, and the Russian General may find it a matter of some difficulty to maintain his position at Tabriz. It is therefore the mutual interest of both parties, that a pacific arrangement should be effected, and the terms offered by General Paskevitch, with some slight modifications, will most probably have been accepted. The result of this war will be a lesson to Persia, how she again provokes the hostility of her powerful neighbour, and will give to Russia a preponderating influence in the Government of the country. It must, however, be the influence of fear, not of affection, and will consequently bring no real accession to the power of Russia.

"We are happy to learn that the Marine Surveyor General has discovered what promises to be a valuable harbour, amongst the Kalagyouk Islands, about thirty miles south of Amherst, in which vessels will find a secure shelter during the S. W. monsoon.

The principal, or Kalagyouk Island, including a small Island close to its South point, extends about six miles North and South. It is about half a mile broad at its Southern and one and a half at its Northern extremity, on which are three hummocks; the loftiest of which, as seen from the West, appears like a peak. The small Island in 15° 29' 43" and is North 5' 45" East of Amherst.

The space between Kalagyouk and the main land is about four miles wide, the depth varies from six fathoms at low water, to eleven or twelve, deepening as it approaches the continent: the passage is clear, except near the shore where are some high black rocks. The ground is mud, and holds well. The tides are moderate. Fresh water is found at the Northern extremity, and numerous springs make their way through the sand.

To the North of Kalagyouk is a long sand bank about six miles long: the South end approaches close to the Island, but the Northern extremity is about one and half mile further removed, terminating to the Westward of a small Island, distinguished by a number of tall trees on its brow. The sand is steep, and the depth there is from ten to twelve fathoms. The bank is dry in many places, at most seasons, and in the centre, is perhaps never covered. Between this, the main land, which is three miles remote, and Kalagyouk, it seems probable that safe anchorage would be found in the S. W. monsoon, with the advantage, that ships might enter and quit at all seasons. The preferable entrance would be from the South, the small island off Kalagyouk, and the anchorage half or three-quarters of a mile off the shore above the highest hummock. On the main land, a small projecting point occurs with a pagoda—the coast is tenanted by fishermen, but the ground appears fit for cultivation. The long sand is steep all along *its* Western side, but the Western edge of Kalagyouk is rendered insecure by straggling rocks, extending nearly a mile to sea ward."—

English Extracts.

From the Army List for November.

Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of October 1827.

6th Foot, Ensign Bebee, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Bowes, promoted 20th Sept. 1827.

40th Foot, Assf. Surgeon Bell, M. D. from the 56th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon vice M'Kenzie, resigned do.

48th Foot, Major Bell, to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Cimitiere, retired do.; Captain Robinson, to be Major do.; Lieutenant Fothergill, to be Captain do.

46th Foot, Hospital Assistant Allman, to be Assistant Surgeon vice Bell, 40th do.

Ceylon Regiment, Lieutenant Van Kempen, to be Captain by purchase, vice *Lord* Mountcharles, promoted 2d October.

UNATTACHED.

To be Major of Infantry by purchase.—Captain F. N. *Earl of* Mountcharles, from the Ceylon Regiment, 2d October 1827.

Exchange.

Lieutenant Pitman, from the 2d Dragoon Guards, with Lieuteut Lews, to the 16th Dragoons.

Resignations and Retirements.

Lieutenant Colonel.— Cimitiere, 48th Foot.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.—Maule, half pay, Unattached.

Assistant Surgeon.—M'Kenzie, 40th Foot.

Deaths.

Generals.—*Earl of* Pembroke, K. G. Colonel of the 6th Dragoons, London, 26th Oct. 1827; Sir John Murray, Bt. G. C. H. Colonel of the 56th Foot, Frankfort on the Maine, 15th do.

Lieutenant Generals.—Lightburne, of the 53d Foot; Skinner.

Colonel.—Hawker, of the Royal Artillery, Lieutent Governor of Tilbury Fort, Woolwich, 12th Oct. 1826.

Lieutenant Colonels.—De Montmorency, of the half pay York Hussurs, Naples, 4th Oct. 1827; Alex. Grant, late of the Royal African Colonial Corps, Elgin, N. B. Oct.; Daws, late of the Royal Marines.

Captains.—Butterfield, 41st Foot, at Sea, 7th June; Payne, half pay unattached, late of 33d Foot, Northampton, 18th September; Telford, half pay 20th Foot, Cheltenham 6th July; Darby, half pay Independents; Mittelhozn, half pay Watteville's Regt. Naples, 4th Oct. 1827; Steele, Royal Marine Art. Barrack, Mast. at Portsmouth, 26th Aug. 1827 Young, late of Royal Marines, May 1826; Walsh, half pay Royal Marines, 7th May 1827; Waight, do Dec. 1826.

Lieutenants.—Brown, 84th Foot, Port Royal Jamaica, 30th July; Hon. M. St. Clair, 84th Foot, Port Royal Jamaica, 11th Aug.; J. Campbell half pay 91st Foot; O'Halloran, Royal African Col.-Corps, Sierra Leon, 31st July 1827; Jobling, half pay 60th Foot, 3d Oct.; Lyster, half pay R. Irish Art. London 7th do.; Oddie, half pay 33d Foot, York 4th Sept.; Sir W. C. Edgworth, late of Invalids Hull 30th July; Collins, half pay Unattached; late of 2d Dr. Gds.; Lawrence, half pay R. Mar. 12th Sept. 1827; Phillips, do. 11th do.

Second Lieutenants and Ensigns.—Driscoll, 84th Foot. Up park Camp, Jamaica 17th Aug. 1827; Nelson, (Adj.) 84th Foot Fort Augustus Jamaica, 12th do.; Selway, 86th Foot, Fort King George, Tobago 27th July; Moffat, 92d Foot, Edinburgh Castle, 31st Aug. 1827; Morgan, late of R. Mar. 28th do; Elliott, half pay, R. Mar. 26th Apr.; Walter, do. 12th do.

Paymaster.—Orr, 97th Foot, on passage to England from Ceylon.

Qr. Masters.—Petlen, late 1st R. Vet. Bat. 29th Sept. 1827; Anderton, half pay 4th Dr. Canterbury.

Chaplain.—Duncan, half pay, 73d Foot, Alton Hants, 29th Aug 1827.

Medical Dep.—Tully, Dep. Insp. of Hosp. Jamaica; Quincey, Staff Surgeon, London, 3d Oct. 1827; Lyster, Surg 94th Foot, Naval Hosp. Gibraltar, 14th Aug, ; Stoddart, Asst. Surg. 84th Foot. Mullingar, 29th Sept. 1827; Armstrong, Asst. Surg. Rifle Brig. Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, 3d do.; De Porre, Asst. Surg. R. Mar. Feb.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS IN FRANCE.

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS SEPT. 26.

Having heard at dinner yesterday that the Duchess de Berri intended honouring the English Theatre with her presence, I decided on passing the evening there, although I had previously set my heart upon visiting the Theatre Francais. I accordingly left the Palais Royal at the early hour of six o'clock, and turning into the first shop in which tickets were advertised for sale, requested the fair *marchande* would oblige me with one for the best place that remained at her disposal. She was *au desespoir* that she could not meet my wishes in the way she would desire. Unfortunately she had not a single *billet* left except for the gallery, and she feared that would not answer Monsieur. I said not, if I could possibly succeed in obtaining any other, and promising to return to her if my search should prove equally unsuccessful elsewhere, left the shop with that profound bow which we learn in Paris to honour beauty with, in whatever rank of life we may chance to find it.

I had not, however, proceeded far, when a well-dressed Frenchman, (whom I had observed on entering the shop door), overtook me; on approaching he took off his hat, and, after a world of bows and scrapes, informed me that he had heard me asking for a *billet* to the theatre De l'Odeon, and observed my deep disappointment at not obtaining one; he had, in consequence, been induced to take the liberty of following me, and begged to be permitted the honour of presenting me with a *billet* which he had procured for his own use, but which he would willingly transfer to me, as he could not anticipate much pleasure from a tragedy, however beautiful, in a language with which he was not fortunate enough to be acquainted. I, of course, protested against depriving the gentleman of his ticket, and assured him, again and again, that my sole anxiety was to gaze upon the beauty of the French ladies, who would be in all probability attracted to the theatre by the presence of la Duchesse, and that I really did not care a single *sous* about the play. But it was all in vain; he set my excuses entirely to the account of my modesty and good breeding, and would positively hear of no refusal. Unfortunately, at this moment, from a consciousness of the ridiculous circumstances under which I was placed, my French began to fail me; and when, after the conclusion of a second harangue, replete with compliments to the English nation in general, and to myself in particular, he thrust the *billet* into one of my hands, I could only put the other into my pocket, and drawing forth a handful of silver, beg of him at least to permit me to repay him the money he had advanced for the ticket. He appeared to consent to this with considerable reluctance, and merely to gratify me in my strange scruples, and at length named a sum which certainly startled me a little at the time; but I afterwards found, on inquiring at the theatre, that he had *only* charged me double. After I had pocketed my ticket, and he his money, he insisted upon accompanying me some distance on my route, and finally took leave of me upon the Pont des Arts with the same ceremony that had marked our meeting. On entering the theatre, I found that it was already crowded in all parts. The Duchesse de Berri, accompanied by the Duchesse de Richelieu and the Ambassador from the Sicilies (as I was informed), arrived about ten minutes before the rising of the curtain. Her entrance did not appear to produce the slightest sensation. The conversations and flirtations were not interrupted even for an instant; nobody dreamed of taking off their hats, or standing up, with the exception of a few Englishmen (myself among the number), who happened to be directly below her. She at first took her place in one of the back boxes on the first circle, but afterwards changed to the royal box, which is in the centre of the same tier, and distinguished only by the *fleur de lis* on the front pannels. She appeared to be in the highest spirits, and, in the intervals between the acts, conversed freely, and in the most animated manner, with the noble personages around her. During the play itself she paid the most flattering attention to the acting, holding the book in her hand, and not unfrequently rewarding the efforts of Mr. Kemble and Miss Smithson with applause. The play produced upon the occasion was *Othello*. The play-bill informs us it was *ordered*, which is, in fact, the only excuse that could be made for the folly of representing this tragedy to a French audience. Of all the acting plays of Shakspeare, none is more directly opposed to the feelings and prejudices of the nation; and, notwithstanding its intrinsic excellence, every body must have anticipated for it, at least, a cold reception. During the first four acts ample justice was done to the merits of Kemble and Miss Smithson; they were enthusiastically applauded throughout, and they were always honoured with that breathless attention which actors love so well. Nothing in fact, could disturb the gravity of the audience, or induce them to resign the tragedy countenance deemed proper for the occasion; not even the circumstance of a scene-shifter walking leisurely across the stage during a vilely-delivered speech of *Iago's* by Egerton; or the *Billy O'Rourkeisms* which Power thought proper to introduce in the representation of *Rodrego*. The fifth act, however, proved too strong for the risible muscles of the audience. When the curtain drew up and discovered *Desdemona* in bed there was a general titter, but it was instantly suppressed. There was one still stronger when *Othello* proceeded to kiss *Desdemona* for the third time; and sundry excellent jokes were passed upon Kemble's good fortune. But, as the scene proceeded, the feeling of the French spectators appeared to undergo a rapid change; and when *Othello* proceeded to smother *Desdemona* there was a cry of horror from all sides. The ladies in the boxes covered their eyes with their hands, and several men in the *Parterere* sprung upon the seats, and commenced hissing violently. Courtesy, however, soon triumphed, silence was loudly called for, and was restored in a few minutes. The play proceeded, and all was quiet, until *Iago* kills his wife, and *Othello* runs at and wounds him. This terrible bloodshed and battery struck the audience as a little "too bad," and there was another titter, but it was soon suppressed, and all remained quit until the falling of the curtain. There was then no disapprobation and not much applause— the latter, by the way, chiefly from the English, who knew the tragedy to be one of the most magnificent monuments of human genius that has been ever yet produced. To do the French justice, however, they appear to be animated with the most kindly feelings towards the English strangers, and bear witness freely to the great merits of C. Kemble. In comparing him with Talma, they claim no superiority for the latter, except in power and melody of voice. Miss Smithson, too, is a great favourite with them; and I must say deservedly. I have never seen *Desdemona* acted so well by any body but Miss O'Neil. You will be surprised at this for Miss S. was never considered as first-rate in London. Perhaps she was over-crowed at Drury-lane but be this as it may, she exhibited powers of the finest order in this foreign land and will; I have no doubt, take one of the highest places in her profession when she returns to England. Her *Juliet*, I have been told, was very good; it did no dishonour to Charles Kemble's *Romeo*. *Romeo and Juliet* is the great favourite here; the ladies speak of it in terms of the utmost rapture. *Hamlet*, too, is highly spoken of, but *Othello* is completely denounced, as replete with barbarity and bad taste. Miss Foote will appear to-morrow night in *Letitia Hardy* and all Paris will rush to see her. The most extravagant notions have been formed about her beauty. Young, Kean, and Macready are expected here with the most intense anxiety; the French acknowledge that they have no great tragic artist now; they are particularly desirous to see Young. They appear well acquainted with the peculiar style of our chief actors, and think that Young will best suit their taste as being the most chaste and classical.—*The new Times October* 2 1827.

RIOTS AT GLOUCESTER AND GLASGOW.

Gloucester.

It seldom falls to our lot to record any very violent outrage in our immediate neighbourhood, and it is, therefore, with double poignancy we proceed to detail the daring and lawless proceedings which took place at Gloucester during the past week, and created in that city an extreme degree of consternation. The history of these riots may, we believe, be thus traced:—On the first erection of the Westgate Bridge over the River Severn; the Act of Parliament which was obtained for that purpose stated that tolls might be legally demanded from all passengers until such period as the expense incurred in the erection should be defrayed; in consequence of which certain sums have been exacted from every species of passengers until the present period. For some few years past, an idea has been entertained by a great portion of the population of Gloucester and its more immediate vicinity; that the tolls raised had been amply sufficient to cover every expense, and much dissatisfaction has, consequently been expressed, at various times, at the continuance of the demand; but, until last Thursday, no violent or systematic resistance has been made to it. On that evening a body of workmen, in number about 100; who have been for some months engaged in the erection of a new bridge across the river at Over, in returning from their employment had to pass the Westgate Bridge, at the toll-gate of which they expressed a determination to resist payment; the wife of the gatekeeper being in attendance refused to concede to their resolution; they then threatened to tear down every barrier which impeded their progress, to demolish the toll-house, and to hang up the woman amidst the ruin. Although naturally terrified at these threats she still persisted in her refusal to let them pass, unless they complied with the usual demand; enraged at this the fellows tore down the paling on one side of the road, and triumphantly walked through the breach they had thus forcibly effected.

On the succeeding morning the damage which had been done by this act of violence was repaired, but similar proceedings being adopted that evening, an open thoroughfare was left across the bridge for foot passengers until Monday afternoon, when the opening was again closed, a compromise having been effected between the trustees and the individual who employs the workmen. The cessation of outrage, which had been anticipated from this, proved, however, of short duration; soon after five o'clock, several of the workmen assembled round the gate, and the number was gradually augmented by their companions, by bargemen, and others of the lower classes, until upwards of a thousand persons were collected, amongst which many women were conspicuous. The riot commenced by the great gate being forced from its hinges, and on its being precipitated into the river, a shout of exultation announced the lawless triumph; the smaller gates and every post were then torn up and broken in pieces. Several constables present vainly endeavoured to stem the progress of the riot, and five of them were compelled, in order to avoid ill usage, to take refuge in the gate-house; where, having secured the window shutters, and barred the door, they imagined themselves and the family of the gate-keeper secure. An attack was, however, immediately commenced on the house, and large stones were hurled with such force, that the shutters were broken through, and the floor of the room was speedily covered with missiles.

The immates were of course much alarmed at the danger which surrounded them, and the house having no other door than which opened to the road, they had no resource left them but to wrench the iron bars from a back win-

dow, and thus make their escape amidst a volley of stones. One of the most desperate of the ringleaders then climbed the roof of the house, and fastened a rope round the chimney, which was immediately pulled down; and a scene of devastation was then commenced which evinced that the perpetrators acted rather under the maddening impulse of the moment than from a mere desire to terminate the cause of their complaint. The house was speedily unroofed, and disrobed of every article of furniture, which was broken in pieces and thrown into the river, and so rapidly was the work of demolition carried on, that in a short time scarcely a vestige of either the house or gate could be perceived. After the perpetration of this extraordinary and daring act the crowd gradually dispersed, and about ten o'clock quietness was restored. Many of those who were most active in the affray were armed with bludgeons, but our sorrow is somewhat mitigated in being enabled to add, that little personal injury was sustained. The authorities immediately sent for military aid to prevent a recurrence of a similar scene, and on Tuesday afternoon two troops of the 4th Dragoon Guards arrived in the city, one from Dursley, the other from Wotton-under-Edge. Free passage has thus been again obtained over the bridge, but we understand the trustees are determined on erecting a new gate this day (Thursday), near which a guard-house is to be placed, and a military patrol stationed, in order to prevent any riotous assemblage. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of any of the rioters. Thus has, for the present, terminated one of the most disgraceful scenes we ever remember to have occurred in this part of the country—an attack upon public order of the most desperate kind, and an unwarrantable infringement upon the rights of property. With regard to the motive which is alleaged for this breach of the peace, we do not profess to be aware, whether the sum already raised by toll has been sufficient for the purpose specified in the Act of Parliament, and consequently whether the continuance of the demand be legal or otherwise, but, even granting the latter to be the case, still such a continuance is far from warranting the adoption of such violent measures; if the toll cannot be legally demanded, there are methods of redressing the grievance without resorting to such destructive acts. As many of the ringleaders are well known, it is to be hoped that they will be apprehended, and speedily brought to that justice which their conduct so well merits. No disturbance has since occurred, and three of the bargemen who were engaged in the affair of Monday night were apprehended on Wednesday morning, and were undergoing examination at the Tolsey when our Express left.

(From our Correspondent.)

We stop the press to announce an aggression, which, whatever may be its character in the eye of the law, may be more fully expressed by the military term of a "general assault." It must be known to the greater part of this country, that, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, a bridge and causeway have been erected over the Severn beyond the Westgate of Gloucester, and the tolls let at 2,000*l.* per annum, with a right of levying from foot passengers one halfpenny each. In order to accommodate this to the feelings of the adjacent labouring classes those who passed and repassed to their work were exempt; yet, notwithstanding, a storm was gathering, of which the protectors, proprietors, and toll-keeper, had not the slightest idea. On Monday last, different bodies of "levellers," as they may be truly designated, attacked the batteries, which they in a few minutes destroyed, and pulling down the toll-houses, threw all the materials and furniture contained in it into the river. All resistance was totally vain by the common force of the police, and a large party of dragoons have taken up their quarters at the bridge, over which, however, many persons passed on Tuesday without paying toll, as the reign of anarchy had not totally subsided. Although the turbulent parties have retired unmolested into their retreats, they, previous to their departure, threatened another equally serious visit, should the obstacles which they removed be again restored; and we understand that about 300 others from the iron works, and other places more distant, have offered their aid in the second attack.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

GLASGOW.

The Glasgow Spinners.—The mill belonging to the Messrs. Fultons and Buchanan, has been closed for about nine weeks past. The cause, from all we can learn, was, that a few of the spinners, who were engaged at a particular kind of yarn, wished an advance of wages, otherwise they threatened to stop work—this the managers would not agree to, and ordered the whole mill to be stopped immediately. During the last week, a number of new spinners were introduced through the night, and the mill was set on, every precaution being taken to prevent the old spinners from having any communication with the new ones. Early on Friday night, several stones were thrown at the windows in the west end of the mill, whereby some panes of glass were broken. Those who were watching fired in return in the directions from whence the stones came, and nearly shot a man in the employ of Mr. Caldwell, writer, while at work. On Saturday night, two shots were fired into the counting house of the mill, and as Mr. Millar, messenger, was escorting a party of the new spinners out of the village, they were met near the east end of it by a party of men, armed with guns and pistols, who interrupted them, and wished to speak with the new spinners, and, on getting an opportunity of so doing, they with oaths of the most horrid description, attempted to bind them over from coming back to work in the same mill. Early this morning a party of the 42d Regiments, accompanied with some of the civil officers from Paisley, arrived in Lochwinnoch, and six men, supposed to be engaged in the above outrages, were apprehended and sent off to Paisley, where they arrived by ten o'clock in the morning.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION.

"A select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the advantages of a regulated emigration, both to the Colonies and to the Mother Country, having brought their inquiry to a close, have published their third and final Report. It is a document of great importance, and will command universal attention. The two main propositions asserted and established by the Report are—First, that the population of England, Ireland and Scotland, is redundant, as compared with the permanent means of employment; and secondly, that there exists in several of the British Colonies, large tracts of uncultivated land of such fertility that it would greatly augment the capital and amply reward the toil expended upon its cultivation. The advantage of a system of emigration, sufficiently extensive to afford a sensible relief to Great Britain on the one hand from the evil of superfluous numbers, and its necessary consequences of misery, pauperism, and vice; and to bestow upon the Colonies, on the other hand, that rapid increase of population which is alone required to urge them forward in the career of prosperity—was the principle on which the Committee was formed. The Committee, from a great mass of evidence, extending to nearly seven hundred folio pages, has collected testimony the most unequivocal, to show that the emigrants whom Goverment have already sent to the Colonies with a view to experiment, are actually in a state not merely of comfort but affluence, compared to their former condition; that the districts in which they are settled are greatly improved by their presence; and that the Parishes in Great Britain which they have quitted, are greatly benefitted by their absence. The only question which remained was, as to the practicability of an emigration upon so extensive a scale as to afford the hope of sensible and permanent effects. Upon this (the only really difficult, or doubtful question which the Committee had to decide) it has justly bestowed the largest share of its attention; and after the fullest inquiry, and the most mature deliberation, it has adopted the conclusion, that the difficulties, though great and obvious, are not insurmountable. The suggestions of the Committee upon this intricate and important branch of the subject, proceed upon the estimate that the sum of 60*l.* will suffice for the transfer from England and the location in Canada of a family consisting of a man, woman, and three children, and upon the assumption that parishes will deem it their true interests to unburden themselves from their present load of pauperism, by temporary advances at this rate; it having been proved by incontestable evidence that such advances need be only temporary, inasmuch as the emigrants would be fully enabled, at the end of four years, to enter upon a gradual course of repayment."—

GREECE.

(From the Austrian Observer.)

The Committee of Government of Greece has issued the following Proclamation, dated Burtz (the Fort in the harbour of Napoli), August 21, N. S, "The Committee of Government announces to all Greece that an important and decisive circumstance has now occurred, and the Government considers it as its imperative duty to make it known.

"The Conventions of June 24 (July 6), concluded at London by the Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers—England, France, and Russia—and which have been almost every where known, do not allow us to doubt that these great Powers have resolved to put an end to our struggle by their powerful and persevering intervention. The Greek nation had already sought this intervention through its Representatives in the third National Assembly, which met first at Epidaurus, and afterwards at Træzene; and the resolution of the great Christian Powers proves, that the Greeks did not hope in vain for their interference. Great, however, as their desire for the termination of the war may be, the Greeks must not forget that their future fate depends in a great measure on themselves, i. e. on their actions, which, in this decisive moment, must be guided by prudence, and accompanied by active zeal. The Greeks are especially in need of perfect union among themselves, to prove to the world that they are unjustly accused of being friends to confusion and anarchy. Their firm resolution to shew themselves obedient to the laws—united in one object, the welfare of their country—will make them worthy of the good will of all the Christian Powers, and chiefly contribute to the happy result of the powerful intervention.

"According to Art. 4 of the Convention, the three Powers will first of all require an armistice. The Greeks, certainly, cannot oppose what they themselves asked at the time of the assembly at Epidaurus, but they must also reflect that it depends on themselves that the armistice shall be honourable and advantageous to them. They must, therefore, redouble their energy, and shew greater obedience and readiness than hitherto, that the enemy may not in the interval reap advantage at their expense. The Committee of Government, considering this, will do its utmost to support the expert energy and readiness of the Greeks.

"Greeks!—The reading of the Treaty will convince you what important interests of the Greek nation are now discussed, and how necessary it is that the Government should be in situation calmly to devote a great share of its attention to the developement of those important interests. The town of Napoli, though the late troubles have been appeased, is allowed not to be best placed for attaining this great object.

"The agitation still remaining, after such great disorders, and the fear of new possible disagreements, would engage almost the whole attention of the Government at Napoli. It has, therefore, been resolved to remove it to Egina, where it will be able, as before, calmly to attend to the great interests of the nation, and in a favourable situation to superintend and second the military operations, as they continue. But, while the Government removes to Egina it will not forget the necessity of maintaining tranquility at Napoli, nor neglect the rights and interests of that city, but take the necessary measures before its departure.

"Greeks!—The more the Government feels the importance of present circumstances, the more does it increase its zeal, and activity, and attention, to shew itself worthy of your confidence; but the more necessary is it also that you should be ready to support. It, therefore, calls upon you to shew sincere concord—perfect obedience—and to act as becomes men who are sensible of the blessings of liberty, and wish to enjoy them.

"All the Representatives of the people, who are not present in the Senate, must consider that now more than ever the Legislative Body has need of their presence, and the aid of their various knowledge, and they must hasten to fulfil the sacred duties which Greece has imposed on them. Every Greek who, by counsel or actions, can contribute to the support of the laws, and the maintenance of order, is bound to aid the Government of the country in this important task; but, should any systematically turbulent individuals attempt at the present time to agitate the citizens, and thus prepare certain ruin for their country, they may be assured that they will not escape the punishment which their wickedness merits, and the Government will employ with energy the measures which circumstances and the laws command.

"The Government has not only the hope but the certainty that the mediating powers will also co-operate in enforcing the measures which it may take for the maintenance of internal order, against such enemies of their country, and doubts not that the efforts of the Greeks, strengthened by their concord and supported by the benovolent sentiments of the powers, will be crowned with a happy issue.

"The Committee of Government.
"GEORGE MAUROMICHALI.
"JOHN M. MILAITE.
"JANNULI NAKO.
"The Secretary of State for the Interior and Police,
"ANASTASIUS LONDO.
"A true copy (same date)
"The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
"C. GALARIEF."

TURKEY.

All the writers who have treated of Turkey, speak of it as the garden of Europe. The numerous ridges of hills with which the surface of the land is broken, contribute, even in the midst of summer, to keep up a degree of coolness in the air, which moderates the otherwise powerful influence of the sun; and the same diversity of hill and valley, by the shelter it affords, renders the winters delightfully mild. The rose, the favourite of the eastern poets, and from which so many of their similes are derived, blossoms luxuriantly even in January. The fertility of the land would be proportional to the mildness of the clime, were there the slightest security to the husbandman, that he who sowed should reap. But the despotism, whose more hateful features are somewhat softened down in the great towns, and their immediate neighbourhood, stalks abroad in the country in all its oppression and deformity, and industry, farther than it is exerted to procure for the day its daily bread, disappears before it. The facilities which Turkey enjoys for external commerce, are commensurate to the abundance of her natural riches. The extensive shore is every where indented into harbours, and the central situation of the capital, stretching forth its arms to Europe on the one hand, and to Asia on the other, having the Mediterranean as a channel of communication with Africa and the Atlantic, and the Red Sea, and the Arabian Gulf opening on the Indian Ocean—all these advantages seem to mark out Constantinople as the emporium of the world. They have, however, been given to Turkey only to show how many of the most excellent gifts of PROVIDENCE may be rendered unavailing by the perversity and incapacity of man.

The population of Turkey in Europe is variously stated by different writers. Nothing like a census has ever been allowed by the Government, or attempted by individuals, and but a very loose approximation can be expected from calculations founded on false, or, at best, uncertain data. Exclusive of that portion of its subjects who, if the Allies succeed in their object, are now, after nearly four centuries of bondage unexampled in the history of conquests, to be severed from it, we hope for ever, the population of Turkey it has been estimated at ten millions. It probably falls considerably short of that number. The army of Turkey used to be about 125,000, but of these the *Yenicheri*, it must be remembered, constituted nearly two-third[s] Mutinous and disorderly as those corps were, they formed the most valuable portion of the Turkish forces, and there can be no doubt that all the discipline of the new levies will render them but an indifferent substitute. Of irregular troops the Porte possesses about 100,000, which are valuable only, but this is no unimportant consideration, as a nursery of recruits for the Regiments of the Line. In artillery the Turks have always been extremely deficient, and the Russians, who have gradually beaten them into the adoption of modern tactics, are not in that department the best of masters, it being one in which they themselves have yet much to learn. The Turkish cavalry, which is about 12,000, in number, is generally accounted excellent.

The navy of Turkey, is below contempt, considered as a national force. It has never recovered even its numerical strength since the terrible defeat it sustained in the harbour of Tchesme, from the fire ships of our countryman, GREIG, in the war of 1772. It used to muster thirty ships of the line, and as many frigates, but, according to the latest accounts, it consists only of fifteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and about thirty of a smaller description. The Turks are bad sailors every where, but their men-of-war are infinitely worse manned than their merchantmen; for the crews of the former are chiefly made up of the refuse of society, who are sent thither to expiate their offences on shore.

The numerous bays and harbours, which would, to a commercial nation, be the principal source of its greatness, render Turkey only the more easily assailed by a maritime enemy. The passage of the Dardanelles is formidable in appearance only. The western entrance is nearly three miles wide, and, consequently, the forts on each side even were their guns well served, can offer but little opposition to the passage of a fleet which can keep the centre of the channel. About one-third of the way up the channel narrows greatly. But there the forts are completely open to a *coup de main* from the land side; and as the strait presents no natural obstacles, with a fair wind vessels of the largest size may safely pass through it at midnight. Arrived in the sea of Marmora, the only difficulty that presents itself to a naval attack is the current which sets through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles towards the Mediterranean, and which can only be stemmed by a favourable wind. This obstacle, which prevented Admiral DUCKWORTH from acting with effect, has, however, since the invention of steam-boats, ceased to be one. One of those vessels could not only tow a fleet through the narrows leading to the Propontis, but could anchor it under the walls of Constantinople, independently of the wind, and in spite of the current. The shore presents no danger nor difficulty. From very careful surveys, it appears, that from the castle of the Seven Towers in the south-west of the Seraglio, in the south-east point of the city, the depth of water varies from six to thirty fathoms within a few hundred feet of the shore, so that a seventy-four might lie within a cable's length of the wall, from the one extremity to the other. To blockade or to besiege the capital of the Turks, as the progress of events or the exigencies of war might require, would therefore be a matter of equal facility.

Turkey is not less open to attack by land than by sea. In Asia, generally, her uncertain boundaries are exposed to the perpetual insults of her neighbours. The Arabs trample on her authority in Syria, and in the Pachalics of Bagdad and of Koordistan, she receives but a dubious and unwilling homage. In Europe, Russia has pushed forward her conquests to the Danube, and in Asia her troops press upon the Phasis. Austria, which was, before the peace of 1814, separated from Turkey by the mountains of Transylvania, and the waters of the Danube and the Save, has now a free access to Servia and Bosnia, by her acquisitions in Venetian Dalmatia. Thus surrounded, so exposed and so feeble, Turkey must one day fall requires not the gift of prophecy to foresee, nor is it more difficult to predict, that once fallen she will never more lift her head. He who tumbles from the effect of a blow may get up again; but the case of him who tumbles, not from his enemies' strength, but his own weakness, is desperate. Still the day of the humiliation of Islamism in Europe may be far distant, nor will the interference of the Allies tend to hasten it. The erection of the Greeks into an independent state, will, indeed operate rather to retard that consummation. They would hardly put forth their hand to assist ancient tyrants, but they may be induced, even though the cause is her's to fight to protect themselves in the event of any Power, at any future period, attempting to make aggressions upon Turkey, which could hardly be done without bringing the integrity of Greece into hazard. *The New Times.—Sept. 27.*

OPORTO.

Oporto is the second city in Portugal in population, and the first for cleanliness, magnificence, and the industry of the inhabitants. I took advantage last week of the early departure of the steam packet, which plies between Lisbon and Oporto to visit this city, Guimarães, and Braga, and must admit, though the voyage was a little expensive, the roads, of the worst description, and the fatigue and

inconvenience of the journey very great, that Oporto alone would amply compensate for all these disadvantages. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, the English Admiral on the station, with several Naval and Military Officers in his suite, made the voyage at the same time, and contributed by their urbanity and attentions to the convenience of the passengers. The passengers altogether, were of the most motley description. We had the Admiral and his suite, Priests and Friars, Carmelites and Franciscans, Gallegos and Portuguese peasants horses, dogs, parrots and monkeys, soldiers with military stores, fidalgos, Judges—in short, we had a sort of specimen of almost every class. They amounted in all to about 200, and completely covered the deck. Owing to the badness of the roads and the fatigues of a five days' journey, the Restaurador Lusitano has the honour of carrying all except beggars to Oporto. No one who has a little money in his pocket, and who is obliged to go to that part of the country, or to any part of the north of Spain, would think of any other conveyance. She coasts along the shore all the way, and passes between the Berling Islands and Peniche, so that passengers have a pretty distinct view of the whole of that hilly district. The Sierra de Cintra, with the romantic town of that name on the side of it; the Berlingas, a cluster of small rocky islands—the promontory, or rather peninsula of Peniche, with its frottress, and the Cabeca de Monchique, a high mountain in the interior, are almost the only objects that attract notice. On approaching the mouth of the Douro the scene is agreeably changed. At the entrance to the river is the neat town and fortress of St. John de Foz, which are seen at a considerable distance. On each side are white houses, churches with spires, and convents scattered along the high ridges that extend from each bank of the river; the river itself is then seen flowing along its rocky channel with high gray rocky banks on each hand, composed entirely of granite, and at about two miles distant the city, placed on numerous lofty eminences, with its numerous churches, convents and towers, opens to the view. The situation of Lisbon and Oporto are in some respects similar. They are both built on hills, the houses are white, and the convents and churches form the most conspicuous features. On near inspection, however, Oporto is far superior. The streets are well paved with large granite stones, in the style of the ancient Roman roads; they are quite clean, and have foot-paths on each side; the houses are built of granite, with long balconies extending along each range of windows, and from the winding of the streets, the height of the houses, the solidity with which they are constructed, the stir and bustle which prevail in the place, and the entire absence of that indescribable odour which reigns eternally in Lisbon, a stranger sees immediately that he is in a different climate, and among a different race of inhabitants. The very dress of the people, as well as their features, are quite different. Many of them have blue eyes, high cheek bones, and countenances much more marked than those in the south of Portugal; all wear slippers with wooden soles called *soccos* the *capote* is seldom seen, but in its place is the *mantiglia*, a black robe drawn over the head, and covering, like the *capote*, every part of the body. The country girls, who come in great crowds to market every day, with fruit bread and other articles of consumption, wear no headdress, and in general are good looking; but I was sorry to see that they were neither so clean, nor had their clothes put on with such taste as at Lisbon. It may appear a work of supererogation to give any description of Oporto, a place so often mentioned by Englishmen, and supposed to be so well known; but though I had heard of it often, its appearance was so different, and so superior to any thing I had imagined, that I believe many have an incorrect idea of it and that a few particulars which I might have remarked during my short stay may not be uninteresting.

When a traveller cannot procure a map of a town, or where there is none in existence, as I believe is the case both with respect to Oporto and Lisbon, he cannot do better than ascend some neighbouring hill or tower, and, with the assistance of a guide, obtain an outline of its principal streets and buildings. No city is better off in this respect than Oporto. The Torre dos Clerigos, about two hundred feet high, and placed on an eminence close to the Cordaria (rope manufactory), appears to have been built for the purpose. Ascend this, and you will have a much more correct and satisfactory view of the city and its environs than any map can afford. The most striking objects by far are convents and numerous nunneries, and churches. Oporto is said to be all liberal, and as friendly to the Constitution as Braga is hostile. The number of large, well-peopled convents and churches would lead one to suppose quite the contrary, and if there were no other reason than this I would say that even in Oporto the priests and monks, and nuns, with their numerous retainers, must form a very strong party against it. A waterman whom I engaged on one occasion, and who seemed anxious to point out every convent and nunnery in view said "they are all against the Consitution, these monks and priests, and there is such a host of them." "There," said he, as we sailed along the river, "are the convents of St. John Old, and St. John New; the nunneries de Monchiques and Santa Clara; on the other side are the extensive convent de Serra, St. Antony, and that of some other Saint, whose name I have forgotten; farther down is another lage nunnery, and farther up another—in short, they meet your eye in the city and out of the city, and those who inhabit them detest the Constitution more than the Devil—they would all fight against it. Oporto has the character of being liberal, but for all that there are many secret and many declared Corcundas in it." The energy and apparent sincerity with which this man expressed himself, led me to believe that there was a great deal of truth in what he said, and the view from the tower certainly confirmed his account of the extent and number of those religious establishments. Almost at the foot of it, and close to the Praça Novo, are on one side of the Calçada das Fiores, the Convent dos Congregados, and a large nunnery of the Benedictine order. On the other side are the church and convent of Lois; then comes the cathedral, with the huge palace of the Bishop, overhanging the river, and, a little further on, the extensive nunnery of Santa Clara, and then the Bishop's seminary, commanding an extensive and delightful view up and down the river. Look to the other bank, and the first object that attracts notice is the large Convent da Serra, with its church and extensive gardens and aqueduct. A little further down is a convent belonging to the Franciscan order; and towards the mouth of the river another large nunnery. Ascending the right bank of the river, you see the Nunnery de Monchiques—the Convent of St. John New; the Convents de Victoria and St. Lorenzo, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, now occupied by dishod Augustine Monks; and on the other side of the river, towards the West, a variety of convents and nunneries and churches, which it is needless to enumerate more particularly. Extending the view to the environs of the city, you have, towards the North, a magnificent church. De Lapa; towards the East, the convent and church of St. Antony, and in the country a great variety of little churches, dedicated o Nosta Senhora. Almost all the convents have large gardens adjoining; some in hollows, others on the declivities of the hills, which, together with the gardens belonging to private individuals, abounding with fruit trees of almost every description, and lying in the interior of the city, afford an agreeable relief to the eye. The prison, which stands only a few yards from the town, in the direction of the river, may be said to be one of the most superb buildings in the city. The hospital, when finished, will rival Somerset House, which has been taken as its model—but many years must elapse before the last stone be laid—for at present perhaps not the eight part of it is completed. The environs of Oporto and Lisbon form the greatest contrast at this season. Around Lisbon there are hardly any signs of vegetation the grass is burnt up, the grain is all housed, and scarcely any thing but white houses, windmills, and brown hills attract the eye. At Oporto every tree and shrub and plant seem as fresh and as green as they could have been in the month of April. The numerous hills which surround it are covered with pines and chesnut trees; the declivities abound with vines and fruit trees, and the valleys with Indian corn. In such a parching climate, verdure, no doubt, is agreeable to the eye—abut to make the viewcomplete; something more is wanting. There is not a field of whe t or grain of any kind, except this Indian corn, to be seen in all the extensive circuit—and to those who recollect what a delightful variety of fields of yellow corn waving in the wind, give to the otherwise verdant landscape of Great Britain at this season, a sameness of the view around Oporto must appear striking. On the other side of the river, which is crossed on a bridge of boats, about half the length of Waterloo bridge, lies Villa Nova, the great storehouse for Port wine. Long cellars two and three stories high, with very low roofs and somewhat resembling huge barns, with a few houses for workmen and superintendents, from the principal buildings in the place. Each story is supported by arches, or large stone and wooden pillars; the pipes are piled above one another, three or four deep with passages between the different rows, and at the entrance, or in some house adjoining, is a workshop for the coopers. The respectable appearance of the workmen, the great number employed, and the activity which prevails all along that side of the river, show what benefits the Port wine confers on this part of Portugal.

The Benedictine nunnery with its extensive garden, surrounded partly by high modern, walls, and partly by those of the ancien, city lies immediately below the French hotel, where I resided, and cannot fail to attract the immediate notice of every stranger. There is a small pond in the middle of the garden, with a boat on it, in which the sisters sometimes amuse themselves, and try to beguile the lingering hours. Some of them are, almost at all times, to be seen at the windows employed at needlework, or listlessly looking through the iron bars, like prisoners, at the people passing by. What relief it would be to every feeling mind, if the mob, in some popular commotion, were to vent their rage against these receptacles of misery, demolish the buildings, and set the deluded and afflicted immates at liberty! About fifty-five are kept in constant confinement in this place—many of them are young and handsome, and seem to have a strong relish for the enjoyment of conversation and social life, and no doubt, could they get any good pretence for breaking their vows, would fly from their prison as wild birds from the snare. At certain hours in the forenoon any one may have an opportunity of conversing with them through a sort of peeping hole, secured by double bars; and though on inquiry, they generally say they are content and happy, and have renounced the world, the expression of their countenances, and their general demeanour, especially that of the younger sisters, belie their words. The conversation of a stranger particularly delights them, and when you speak, of marriage and love, they take it all in good part, and laugh heartily. When I was present a great number of the lower people with handkerchiefs, stockings, and other articles for sale, came to sell them their goods or receive instructions about commissions. A yong priest was in earnest conversation with one of them, but her age and plain looks acquitted them both of all improper assignations with one another—whether she was a go-between or not, I cannot tell. Unfortunately I arrived too late to have any long conversation with them, as prayers were about to commence in the church, and the greater part of them were obliged to attend—"But come," said one of them to a friend who accompanied me, "come to the church, and you will see us there. We are obliged to go to the morning service." We accordingly went, and after waiting for some little till we began to despair of seeing them, two genteel-looking young women were seen walking rapidly along a side gallery of the church—they stopped at one of the grated windows, and on discovering us, one whispered something in a low tone of voice, made a sign to us with her hand, and they both proceeded in that direction. There was no way of following them except through the door by which the priest enters to the high alter, and as we did not wish to lose the opportunity, we ventured to take that direction—but grievous was our disappointment when we found ourselves in the midst of the sacristy, and in presence of the officiating priest, who was robing himself before a mirror preparatory to saying Mass. We could not, of course, ask him the way to the sisters—and after looking about for a little, as a pretence for entering, and finding no outlet, we bowed to him, and reluctantly retired. We heard Mass, and the chaunting of the nuns, but looked in vain for the return of our two friends and were obliged to bid them adieu for ever. The imagination and the singularity of the scene might have enhanced their appearance. I have no doubt, however, that under any circumstances they would have looked well, and attracted admirers. With the exception of a loose flowing band, which hung from the back part of the head down the back, and something like a shoeing horn, which lay over the forehead, with the sharp point touching the middle of the nose, they had nothing peculiar in their dress. They wore black gowns with white neckerchiefs, and had their dress so arranged, that the shape and symmetry of the body could be distinctly seen. The hair of the younger sisters was all of a jet black, that of the sisters of a more advanced age, was approaching to grey, and on the upper lip, which, indeed, is the case with most Portuguese ladies of a certain age, there were visible signs of an ornament which is thought peculiar to man. In cases of protracted illness, or when the physician recommends a change of air, they are allowed to visit their friends, or take an excursion into the country. This, however, I believe happens very rarely. On our return to Lisbon there was a nun on board, who was said to be in bad health, and on that account had been permitted to go to her family somewhere in the neighbourhood of Lisbon. She was accompanied by her brother, but except when going down to the cabin, I neither saw nor heard more of her. They, in fact, are secluded from society, have engaged, on taking the vows, to renounce the world and the flesh, and to occupy themselves only with religion, and the thoughts of a future state. Some of them, no doubt, adhere to their engagements, and probably at the institution of such establishments, when misguided enthusiasm was much more powerful than in these days of general relaxation, they were in general faithful to their vows, but no one who knows any thing of the world, or of human nature, can for a moment believe that this is the case at present; and if it were possible to suppose it, well-ascertained facts, which any one on due inquiry may be convinced of, would put the question beyond all doubt. I have no wish to traduce the sisterhood, but it is impossible to shut one's eyes and ears to daily occurrences, and nearly as impossible not to speak of them. I made a visit to the nunnery of Santa Clara, which is much more extensive even than that I have just described, consisting of two large buildings, which form an angle, and are capable of containing at least 600 persons; but the nuns were either at dinner, or taking their *Siestas*, or otherwise engaged in private, and I did not see even one of them looking through a grating. An old duenna, a sort of famale Cerberus, who is the usual guardian to a nunnery, was sitting "with her rock, and a wee pickle tow," at the porch, and inquired what I wanted—I replied, to see the sisters. She made no objection, but said that was not the best time to see them. I asked what number resided there. She said at first 200, then 150; but she evidently knew nothing further than that they were very numerous.

In Oporto there are at least fifteen convents and nunneries, 10 of the former and five of the latter. The average number of inmates is reckoned at 25. There can be no doubt that this is far below the truth, and I should have no hesitation in saying, that altogether they do not amount to less than 600, independent of servants and retainers. Monks certainly are much more frequently met with in the streets at Oporto, than at Lisbon, and on that account, I should suppose the convents are much better peopled. The brotherhood, as well as the sisterhood, have much fallen off in point of morality, and still more so in the performance of duties prescribed by their founders. These establishments in general were founded with the best intention. A certain number were obliged at first to say mass and preach, others were to teach and catechise the people in their respective districts, visit the sick, and restrain immorality, and the rest to cultivate the land and perform menial offices. The teaching and preaching, and visiting the sick, are now comparatively mere names, and the rest of these duties are of little benefit to the people. There is a great dread among this body, that if the Constitution prevails they will be entirely stripped of their revenue. The strong arm of power may do any thing; but certainly it would be less unjust to confiscate the property of the Duke of Devonshire, or of the Duke of Buccleuch, or any other nobleman who from favouritism, or for some trifling services, had received large grants of land from the Crown, than to seize property which not only the Crown, but private individuals has left as a legacy to certain bodies for the good of the community. This might be done on the ground that the monks did not fulfil their engagement, and no doubt it would be beneficial, but if all religious establishments were to be tried in this manner, how few could stand the test.—*Morning Herald, Aug.* 10.

IRELAND.

"There are some curious facts relative to the past and present state of Ireland, disclosed in the work of M. Moreau. It is very generally the custom of the native writers on Irish affairs, to declaim on the mighty advantages which Ireland has lost by the Union, on the high position which she occupied before it took place, and the comparatively low one which she now fills. But the orators of the sister land cut by no means the same figure in the field of plain logical argument, that they do in that of theorical flourish. When those who would persuade Englishmen that Ireland was the most blessed place in the whole world, "let alone Irish" previous to the year 1800, are asked in what their superiority then consisted, they will be generally found at a loss for an answer; and when they call, as in their patriotic bursts they have sometimes done, for a dissolution of the Union as the great salve that is to heal all the ills to which the flesh of a Milesian is heir, they would be rather puzzled to designate the ill to which the sought-for remedy was to be adhibited, or the mode its application. It is evident, indeed, however men's pride or their prejudice may attempt to disguise the truth, that the union of a poor with a rich, of an ignorant with a learned, of a rude with a regulated country, cannot fail of being attended with a great and solid advantage to the weaker and less valuable party in the compact. The same disinclination which was felt in Ireland to the Union of 1800, was felt in Scotland to that of 1707; and the declamation of Belhaven on the latter occasion was but repeated on the former. The spirit of the Scotch Nobles was, of course, caught by the Commons; and he who, for some thirty years after the Union, should have mentioned it without a sigh or a curse, would have been pointed to as unworthy of the land that bore him. Yet mark the issue of an event which was so much opposed and so much lamented. Edinburgh began to creep southward and northward, at first slowly, then more rapidly; her ways were made straight, and, what was as important, clean; and now she boasts herself to be a city of palaces. Leith began also to raise its head, as it felt the influence of increasing commerce. All along the east coast old towns increased, and new towns sprung up; and on the west, the straggling dirty village of Glasgow rose in a few years to be a city unrivalled in the north, and, with but one or two exceptions in the south, for magnitude, wealth, and enterprise. The interior kept pace with the coast. Walls were reared, hedges were planted, improvement spread over the hitherto wild and savage landscape crops were raised, where marshes had stagnated; the valleys were raised up and the hills made low, until the agriculturists of Scotland were fit to give lessons to the Southerns, who a few years before had been their instructors. Such had been the physical advantages of the Union to Scotland; and it would require no great knowledge or argument to shew that the moral advantages have been commensurate. How stands the case with Ireland; We have not, indeed, a century and a quarter of experience to refer to in her case; but the briefness of the period is in some degree compensated by the better auguries under which the Union was accomplished. In 1707, the prejudices of the English were nearly as powerful as those of their poorer neighbours, and for many years these prejudices were allowed to operate in repressing the rising fortunes of Scotland. Mankind are now more advanced in knowledge, and though many cannot yet see there is no such thing as exclusive good in the world, and that kingdoms, like individuals, if they wish to be happy or comfortable, must give as well as take, yet any thing like preference to one part of the same kingdom over another is now scouted by the most ignorant of economists. The progress of Ireland has, therefore, been more rapid than that of Scotland was. Of this, as we stated in the commencement of these observations, M. Moreau's tables afford some curious evidence. He has prepared two tables, for which we shall endeavour to find room on an early day, shewing the exports and imports of Ireland, in thirty-one articles, for twenty years before, and twenty years after 1800, with the decrease or increase on each. In the imports there are only five articles in which there is any decrease, namely, green tea, French, Portuguese, and Rhenish wines—of the last a very trifling decrease—and white salt. The salt has evidently decreased from the diminished demand for salted provisions consequent on the return to peace; the decrease in wines depends on the presence in London of Irish gentlemen during the Parliamentary Session; the diminished import of green tea is amply atoned for

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by the augmented consumption of black. The increase on some articles is very striking, and goes directly to prove that though, to the eye, in contemplating individuals or districts, no change is apparent, the condition of Ireland is progressively mending. Of black tea, as an instance in point, there were imported from 1780 to 1800, only thirteen millions of pounds, while, from 1800 to 1820, the quantity was sixty-five millions and a quarter. It is obvious that this vast addition to the luxuries of the people of Ireland cannot be accounted for by the increase of the population, however great. In articles of convenience there is a corresponding increase. Of cotton hosiery there were imported, in the first period, three and a half millions of pairs; in the second, eight millions. In the same way drapery goods have increased from twenty-three to fifty millions of yards, and [earthenware from two hundred and sixty thousand pounds to a million and a half in value, a marked indication of an increasing attention to cleanliness and comfort. In the export the facts are equally satisfactory. As a proof of the vast advantage derived to Irish agriculture from the Union, we have only to notice the increased export on spirits. From 1780 to 1800 Ireland sent to England only 80,000 gallons; from 1800 to 1820 she sent 10,250,000! In the export of beef, as might be expected, there is a falling off, but in bacon and hams there is an improvement of no less than 400 per cent. The export of oats has been doubled, that of wheat quadrupled. In short, in every article, whether of export or import, which has a bearing on the comforts of the great mass of the people, and which indicates improvement in their manner of living there is a decided increase; and there is no decrease, except on a few articlees with which the mass of the people has no concern, such as wines, or where the decrease, as in the case of salt beef, admits of being accounted for from very obvious causes."—

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

About the middle of May last, the Hecla, after forcing her way through the barrier of ice which commonly at that season oppo es the passage of ships to the northward, reached an open space of clear water, several leagues wide, between the ice and the north end of Charle's Foreland; and sailed round Hakleyt's Headland into the northern entsance of Smerenburg Harbour, which was found closed by one unbroken floe of ice, still firmly attached to the land on every side. To this ice the Hecla was made fast, with the intention of sawing the ship into harbour; a violent gale, however, from the southward, broke away the ice at the margin, and the ship drifted, but was fortunately run into a smooth place which presented itself in the pack or main ice.

Shortly after this, the wind shifted to the northwestward, and the ice closed upon the land, preventing the escape of the Hecla, and drifting her considerably to the eastward, near Red Beach. Here the ship remained beset with ice for several days, at the distance of about five miles from the land, without any clear water in sight.

About the first week in June, a southerly gale drove the ice off the land, and the Hecla got into open water off Waygatz Strait, after being twenty-four days hemmed in. Anxious search was now made for a harbour; but the whole coast was perfectly inaccessible, on account of the ice being firmly attached to the shores in every part.

Captain Parry therefore sailed towards the Seven Islands, hoping to find them more clear from ice, and to discover among them some shelter for the ship; but on arriving at Walden Island, the shores were there also found entirely blocked up by the same obstacle. Captain Parry now proceeded to the northward, among loose and very broken ice, to lat. 81 deg. 5 min. 32 sec. being in long. 19 deg. 74 min. east—and might have advanced some miles farther to the northward in the Hecla, but his object was, if possible, to find a safe harbour for her, and he again stood to the southward; no alteration in character, however, was to be perceived, the shores being still locked up by an impenetrable barrier of land ice. A place of shelter was at last discovered for the Hecla, in lat. 70 deg. 55 min., long. 16 deg. 54 min. east, which appears to answer to "William Toleka Bay" of the old Dutch charts; and here by sawing a canal for a quarter of a mile through the ice, she was placed in a secure situation.

Captain Parry left the Hecla on the evening of the 21st of June, with two boats which had been constructed for the purpose; Dr. Beverley accompanied him; the other boat was under the command of Lieut. Ross, who was accompanied by Mr. Bird; and each boat had 12 men, with a supply of provisions for 71 days. On leaving Table Island there was scarcely any ice in sight; the weather was remarkably fine, and the sea as smooth as a mirror.

After proceeding about ten miles they came to a body of ice, through which, however, they sailed some distance to the northward, but were stopped by it at noon on the 24th of June, being in lat. 31 deg. 12 min. 51 sec., from which time their journey over the ice commenced. The ice across which they proceeded to the northward consisted entirely of small detached masses, sometimes just so far separated as to render it necessary to launch the boats and haul them up again—at other times, close enough for them to cross from one to the other by making bridges of the boats—occasionally joined together, so as to enable them to step across, though generally with great risk to their provisions, and in all cases requiring the most laborious exertions to allow them to make any progress. The surface of the ice also was irregular, and so covered with deep snow, that even when they did meet with a mass of somewhat longer extent than usual, the boats were moved with difficulty, and it always required two and often three or four journies to transport their baggage; and these journies were by so indirect a route, that they had often to walk two miles to make good one mile of northward way. Such, indeed, were the difficulties of this travelling, that, notwithstanding the most strenuous of the officers and men for eleven hours daily, their progress to the northward did not at first exceed two or three miles a day. Captain Parry, however, persevered, in the hope of soon reaching the main or field ice, which has always been spoken of as occurring to the north of Spitzbergen, and which Phippt (Lord Mulgrave) upon the same meridian, and even in a latitude thirty miles to the southward, described as "flat and unbroken."

As Captain Parry proceeded to the northward, he occasionally met with a small floe, and likewise with a few narrow holes of open water; but the greater part of his journey was over loose and rugged masses, only a few yards in extent, requiring the boats to be constantly launched and hauled up, which cousumed considerable time, and proved very exhausting to the men. The quantity of fresh water on the ice was so great, that they were almost always wading through it, and their feet were consequently wet with snow water for twelve hours out of every four and twenty, by which exposure the men suffered much from chilbains, &c.* In addition, they experienced a great deal of rain, more having fallen in the course of two or three days only than during the whole of eight previous summers which Captain Parry had passed in the polar regions,—by which their clothes, boats, and provision bags, were constantly kept in a wet state.

They soon found that, notwithstanding the prevalence, at first, of southerly winds, the ice had so decided a tendency to drift to the southward, that they sometimes lost nearly as much while they were resting as they had gained by the preceding day's labour. In consequence of these united obstructions, they had, on the 10th of July, only reached the latitude of 82 deg., being then in the meridian of 23¼ deg. east of Greenwich. Even such discouraging circumstances as these did not damp the zeal of Captain Parry and his party, and they still used every exertion to push to the northward, in the confident hope of at length meeting with the field-ice, and of then making progress in some degree proportioned with their exertions; for although it became but too evident that the attainment of his whole object was no longer within the scope of his resources, Captain Parry had determined to reach the highest latitude which his means would allow, and, if possible, to extend his journey beyond the eighty-third degree. As they proceeded, scarcely any improvement was found in the nature of the ice; indeed, some of the lightest and most broken which was met with during their progress, occurred in lat. 82 deg. 40 min. In this parcel, as far as the eye could reach, nothing at one time could be seen but detached pieces of bay ice, so thin and decayed as to render it extremely dangerous to trust the provisions upon them. In passing from piece to piece of this ice, only one man could be allowed to venture near the edge at a time, for fear of breaking it; and although every care was taken, there was a constant but unavoidable risk of losing their provisions, it being often necessary to leave, for a time, their whole means of existence on a surface of ice quite full of holes, and so thin and decayed that the smallest motion among the surrounding masses would, in an instant, have broken it up, and sent the provisions to the bottom. On one occasion, the ice over which the boats and sledges were travelling, gave way under them, by which accident they narrowly escaped the loss of all their meat, and also some lives;—one of the men was saved only by his drag-belt being attached to the sledge.

On the 22d of July, the northerly wind, from which they had been hitherto remarkably free, prevailed for several days together, giving the ice so increased a drift to the southward, that they could make little or no advance, even under circumstances in other respects favourable for travelling. In more than one instance Captain Parry found, by observation, that after ten hours' labour in travelling northward, he had scarcely gained, or rather had not retained, a mile, and had sometimes even lost ground. From the 21st to the 26th of July, they had only gained one mile of northing, though they had, at least, travelled 23 miles in that direction: so that a southerly set, exceeding four miles a day, had prevailed during that interval.

Under such circumstances, it was evidently in vain to struggle any longer to so little purpose; and, therefore, on the 26th of July, having travelled northward 35 days, Captain Parry came to the conclusion, that it would be only incurring useless fatigue to the party under his command, to persevere any longer in the attempt, which, on such ice as they had met, was altogether hopeless.

The highest latitude reached by Captain Parry was 82 deg. 45 min. 15 sec. upon the meridian of 20 deg. east of Greenwich; to attain which, he and his party had traversed 292 miles; but taking into account the number of times they had to return for the boats and baggage in the course of every journey over the ice, in consequence of its broken and rugged surface, the computation of their actual travelling up to this point is 580 geographical or 668 statute miles. If the ice had been of the nature anticipated, they could easily have accomplished the average of 15 miles a day.

In returning, the party experienced precisely the same kind of travelling as in proceeding northwards; but they now not merely retained whatever distance they travelled, but daily made several miles more, especially with a northerly wind.

They reached Little Table Island on the 12th of August, having been actually upon the ice for 48 days, and gained the Hecla on the 21st, after an absence of 61 days. Captain Parry's entire party, although they had undergone such constant exposure to wet, cold, and fatigue, returned to the ship in excellent health, there being only three individuals ailing, one from accident, and two from swelled legs; but even these were convalescent in a short time.

We now come to speak of the results of this voyage. A continued series of magnetic and meterological observations were obtained. The magnetic dip was found gradually to increase in going northwards, from about 81 deg. at the Hecla's station, to 82 deg. 22 min. in the latitude of 82½ deg. The westerly variation decreased in going northwards from 19 degrees to 15½ degrees and in going to the eastward it became still less; but any change of position to the westward caused the variation quickly to increase, which it did to 22⅔ degrees in the longitude of 17½ degrees east. All these phenomena would appear to favour the theory of two magnetic poles in the northen hemisphere of the earth, as suggested by Professor Hausteen.

In the meteorogical phenomena observed in the course of Captain Parry's progress northwords, there is perhaps, nothing so remarkable as the extraordinary frequency of rain in so high a latitude. In one instance, when in 82½ deg., it rained hard for thirty-one hours, and on another occasion for twenty-one. On the 23d July a very beautiful natural appearance was observed, consisting of six distinct fog-bows strongly tinted with the prismatic colours.

No appearance of land was seen to the northernward the extreme point of Capt. Parry's journey; and as the birds had almost entirely forsaken the party as they proceeded in that direction, and no bottom could be found with 500 fathoms of line, it is probable that there is no land within a very considerable distance.

No drift-wood was met with after entering the ice, nor any whales during the voyage, except on the ground already frequented by whalers on the western side of Spitzbergen.

During the absence of Captain Parry, Lieut. Foster, besides completing some surveys, made an interesting series of experiments on the diurnal changes of variation and intensity in the magnetic needle, by which an amount was discovered in these phenomena not before suspected to exist in Spitzbergen, and which will form valuable data in this department of science.

A complete collection of specimens of natural history has been made—sufficient to furnish the British, Edinburgh, and Dublin museums.

After expressing our admiration at the manly preseverance displayed by the whole party engaged upon the ice, we cannot withhold a peculiar and public tribute of that feeling from its gallant commander, whose conduct has been described to us in terms of the most unmeasured eulogy. Capt. Parry not only shared every toil with his men, but animated them by his example, and encouraged them by cheering words, when almost sinking under exhaustion. He raised their hopes and stimulated their exertions, in re-calling to mind what would be expected of them by their country; and we are assured that the greatest hardships of their situation were lightened and brightened by the address and skilful management of the leader whose spirits never flagged, and whose good humour never failed him.

We ought to have mentioned that besides the two boats which moved on sledges, or skates, adapted to their keels, and were heavy drags thro the sinking slush, four very clever sledges were contrived, each made of four snow-shoes, fastened together by tranverse bolts, and drawn by two men, these carried the *pemecan* and other provisions. Of the former, the pemecan, our notice may not have been so explicit. It is meat prepared in the same way that the Indians prepare their provision of buffalo or deer. The flesh (beef in this case) is cut into stripes, and dried, according to a particular process by the smoke of wood (the root of the ash, we believe). It is then beaten into a powder, and an equal portion of fat being melted, the whole is mixed together into a solid mass. It is evident that more of real sustenance from animal matter cannot be combined in any less bulky or burdensome compound. It makes an excellent and nutritive soup.

When Captain Parry's volume appears, there will be some amusing stories of adventures with bears, seals, &c. &c.

It is known by the experience of all former voyages to the Arctic circle, that towards the end of the season, in consequence of the heat radiating from the land, the ice is detached from the shores of these seas, and floats southward. Ice, therefore, does not detach from other ice, but from the coast. Taking this principle with us, when we find that our expedition traversed a surface of some hundred miles, we conclude, whatever was the extent of that mass drifting south, it must have left an equal extent of open water in its original place in the north. We also infer, that there must be land at the north pole, from which this body was separated; and that if it could have been crossed, Captain Parry and his companions would have found a clear sea for the boats, and had little difficulty in reaching Polar land.—

* The tingling sensation which was experienced when they put on dry stockings was even more painful than the exposure to the snow water.

In a former paper we mentioned that H. M 26th, 58th, 61st, and 72d Regiments were under orders for relief of Corps in India—Letters from London subsequently received state that H. M. 15th Hussars, are to relieve the 13th Drags., and H. M. 49th and 55th Regiments from Cape, and the 9th, 26th, and 58th, from Ireland are destined for India; the 61st and 72d Regiments will we conjecture relieve the 49th and 55th Regiments at the Cape.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

(From Ackerman's Repository of Arts)

Morning Dress.— P megranite-colour *gros de Naples* dress, checked with black and deeper shade of pomegranate; the body is made high and full and the sleeves *en gigot* the skirt has a little fulness in front, and is trimmed with three deep bias tucks, the upper not so broad as the two lower. Vandyke tulle pelerine, with falling circular collar, edged with white satin, and meeting just above the waist. The vandykes are progressively large to the shoulder, where they are very deep, and lessen again towards the back. Spigged lace cap, placed rather forward; the border broad and full, with cross-barred blue gauze ribbon between the spaces in front; above the border the ribbon is plain as far as the temple, from whence it is pased round the back part of the cap, the crown is full and regulated by blue ribbon. The hair is dressed in ringlets. Plain gold earings; eye-glass suspended by a black ribbon formed into a loop, and confined at the throat by a gold filagree slider, ornamented with rubies. Black velvet bracelets and sash, with short bows and pointed ends, reaching to the tucks of the dress in front! blue kid gloves; black shoes of *gros das Indes*.

Dinner Dress.—White tulle dress over a Tyrian blue satin slip, with short full sleeves The waist is long and the body full, and trimmed with a falling scalloped blond lace round the top, which is circular and rather high; the sleeves are large, terminated by a double trimming, and confined at the wrists with gold bracelets, with white cornelian cameo clasps. The skirt is decorated by a festoon of embroidered tulle, with a blue satin rosette at each elevation; beneath is a narrow satin rouleau of the same colour, heading a very deep and beautifully embroidered flounce. Blue satin sash, edged and spotted with gold colour; bows and ends on the left side. Toque of Tyrian blue satin and white *crepe lesse*, adorned with gold lace, and a broad band of the same round the head. Necklace of white pearl and turquoise, with an ornamented crescent pendant from the centre; ear-rings, to correspond. White gauze scarf, with longitudioal rows of gold colour satin, white kid gloves; blue satin shoes.

(From La Belle Assemblee.)

Morning Visiting Dress.—A dress of levantine, the colour *poussire des ruines*; trimmed at the border with two deep flounces, cut in Vandyke points, trimmed round with a narrow *cuche*, dinked; the upper flounce headed by a full *ruche*. A mantelet pelerine, of a novel kind, the same as the dress, has one broad, long end, with three points confined by a sash or belt of ribbon of lively colours, suitable to, though differing from that of the dress; the mantelet has a falling collar of the same material as itself, and over that is one of fine India muslin, trimmed with a full quilling of *tulle*, The sleeves are *a la Marie*, and are each confined at the wrist by two enamelled bracelets fastened with an antique head. The hat is of very fine Leghorn, trimmed with gauze ribbons, richly and beautifully brocaded in flowers.—Sometimes the ribbon is all white; but more frequently the flowers are of some delicate colour on a white ground; the *foliage* and flowers always of the same hue. Very fine and light white plumage is added to the hat, and plays over the crown and brim, in the most graceful manner. A small bow of ribbon is placed under the brim, at its extremity, and a *bandeau* of the same, twisted, crosses the hair in front. The ear-ings are formed of one very large cornelian.

Evening Dress.—A dress of white taffety, with two flounces, cut in indented scallops, and edged with branches of green *foliage*, in embroidery. Over the upper flounce is a double row of the same foliage, worked on the dress; and the upper flounce is headed by a silk *cordon* of white and green. The body is made slightly *en gerbe*; a pointed pelerine-collerette of *crepelesse* covers the bust, trimmed round with a *ruce* of *tulle*, and surmounted near the throat with a full narrow ruff of the same. The sleeves are of crepe-lesse, long and full, and have a narrow mancheron of embroidered taffety, the same as on the edge of the flounces, and consisting of one simple row of indented scallops. On the wrists are two odd bracelets; on the left arm, next the wrist, is one very broad, of white and gold enamel, fastened by a cameo; over that a bracelet formed of two gold chains, clasped with white agate. On the right arm are two bracelets, close together, of gold lace, on which are sewn bright garnets, and these are clasped with white agate. A dress-hat is rather profusely ornamented with a variety of field flowers, some of which are under the brim, on the hair; the hat is of white crape, and has long strings, floating loose, of brocaded white gauze ribbon. A belt of shadec green ribbon encircles the waist, and fastens behind with a gold buckle. The shoes are of black satin.—

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